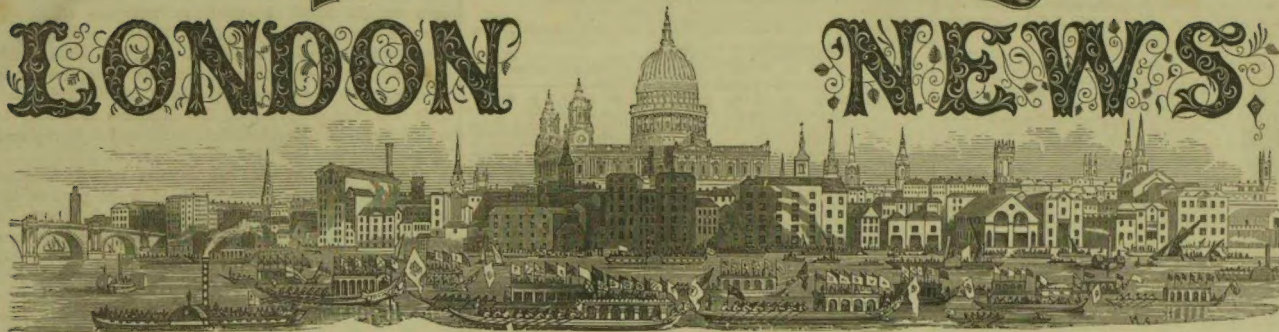


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1878.—VOL. LXVII,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL FESTIVITIES: THE LORD MAYOR IN STATE PASSING TO THE RECEPTION-ROOM, GUILDHALL.

the people. Hence, our expectation is that the work done by the Assembly during its last Session will stand for some time at least, and that, on the reassembling of that body, it will put its finishing touch to the Constitutional laws and then dissolve.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with various members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at Osborne on Saturday last. The Queen, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, M.A., Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight. Prince Louis Napoleon visited her Majesty on Tuesday. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Cowes, Ryde, and other parts of the island, and has also witnessed the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta from the Royal yacht. The Queen's dinner party on Monday included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Viscountess Clifden, and Viscount Bridport. The Hon. W. Stuart, C.B., Minister at Athens, and the Earl of Carnarvon have also dined with her Majesty.

The Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Viscount Bridport and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Colonel McNeill as Equerries in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight, on Saturday last, from Goodwood. Their Royal Highnesses were visited by the Queen immediately after their arrival. The Prince was present, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, held at the Squadron Castle. His Royal Highness was the guest of the Earl of Gosford on board the *Araucora*, to witness the Regatta, on Tuesday, for the Queen's Cup. The Prince and Princess have both driven and sailed out daily.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh attained his thirty-first year yesterday (Friday).

The Duke and Duchess have visited Cronstadt; their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, after inspecting the principal buildings, paid a visit to the *Bogatyr* corvette, recently returned from China and Japan. The Duke last week arrived at St. Petersburg from Peterhof, and visited the Palace of the Hermitage. The Duke and Duchess, with Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, will return at the end of the current month to England.

The Crown Prince of Italy attended Divine service, on Sunday, at the Italian Church, Hatton-wall. His Royal Highness is now on a tour in the provinces.

The Duke of Coimbra, brother of the King of Portugal, arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Saturday last, from Lisbon. His Royal Highness went to the Criterion Theatre in the evening. The Duke attended Divine service at the Jesuit Fathers' church in Farm-street, Berkeley-square, on Sunday, and afterwards drove in Hyde Park and walked in Kensington-gardens. His Royal Highness has visited the Indian Museum, the Crystal Palace, Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, and various other places in the metropolis. The Duke has entertained numerous friends at dinner and has paid many visits, and various members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the aristocracy have called upon him.

Prince Ibrahim Pasha, has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait arrived at Addington Park, near Croydon, from Lambeth Palace on Saturday last.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson have arrived at Bishophorpe Palace, near York.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has left for the Continent. During Count Münster's absence Baron von den Brincken, Councillor of the Embassy, will act as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Billow have left town for Laurel Bank, Reigate.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Trentham, Staffordshire, for Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.

Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland has left Richmond on a visit to Captain and Mrs. Frederick Young at Ryde.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have arrived at Studley Royal, Yorkshire, from Nocton Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park, Suffolk.

Earl and Countess Sydney have left town for Frognall, Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Ilchester have left Belgrave-square for Melbury House, near Sherborne.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have left Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for Ashdown Park, Berks.

The Earl and Countess of Airlie and Lady Blanche Ogilvy have left Airlie Lodge for Scotland.

Earl and Countess Grey have left town for Howick Hall, Northumberland.

Earl and Countess Nelson have left town for Trafalgar House, near Salisbury.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke and Lady Augusta Rous have left Belgrave-square for Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl of Bradford has arrived at Cowes.

The Earl of Stafford has returned to Wrotham Park.

Louisa Countess of Seafield and ennox Massey have left town for Grant Lodge, Elgin.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale have left town for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Halifax and the Hon. Miss Wood have left town for Hickleton Hall, Yorkshire.

Viscountess Eversley and Miss Shaw Lefevre have left Eaton-square for Heckfield Place, their seat in Hampshire.

Selima Viscountess Wiltton and the Misses Foljambe have left town for her Ladyship's seat in Northamptonshire.

Lady Emily Peel has left Whitehall-gardens for Geneva.

Lord and Lady Wenlock and the Hon. Miss Lawley have left Berkeley-square for Bourton Lodge, Salop.

Lord and Lady Lisgar have left Hertford-street, Mayfair, for Headfort House, in the county of Meath.

Lord and Lady Cottesloe and the Hon. Miss Freemantle have left Eaton-place for Swanbourne, Winslow.

Lord Winmarleigh and the Hon. Miss Wilson-Patten left Hill-street on Saturday last for Haynes Park, Bedford, on a visit to Lord John Thynne.

Lord and Lady Carbery have left Grosvenor-gardens for Linton Hall, Northamptonshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Acton branch of the Midland Railway is opened.

The Mercers' Company has presented the Refuge for the Destitute, Manor House, Dalston, with twenty-five guineas.

The Lord Mayor has consented to receive subscriptions towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake in South America.

Mr. Thomas Francis Dallin, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, has been elected to the professorship of rhetoric founded by Sir Thomas Gresham.

The Coldstream Guards and Scots Fusilier Guards were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge in Hyde Park on Monday forenoon.

Several of the foreign municipal officers who have been recently entertained by the Corporation of London were present, on Wednesday night, at a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company in their hall.

Mr. Brudenell Carter, late surgeon of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, and ophthalmic surgeon to St. George's Hospital, has been elected to the Hunterian professorship of surgery and pathology in the Royal College of Surgeons.

The International Exhibition of Fine Arts, now open in the South Kensington galleries, will be prolonged until the end of September. A valuable addition has been made in a great work by the celebrated Danish artist, Professor Bloch, representing "Samson betrayed into the hands of the Philistines."

Sir Thomas Chambers and Mr. Forsyth, the members for Marylebone, attended a meeting of the Paddington Vestry, on Tuesday, and reviewed the events of the Session, much in the same way as they had done at other similar gatherings in the borough. A vote of thanks to both gentlemen was passed.

The Crystal Palace Archery Meeting last week proved most successful. The greatest gross scores were made by Mrs. Hornblow and Mr. Rimington.—The annual matches in connection with the National Archery Meeting began at Richmond on Wednesday. The various archery societies in the kingdom were well represented.

By the kindness of Mr. J. T. Peacock a hundred children from Nazareth House, Hammersmith, had an opportunity of seeing the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday. The children, who were accompanied by nine *sœurs de charité*, went to the palace in vans, and were provided by their kindly entertainer with refreshments on their way to Muswell-hill.

The new concert and lecture hall of the Grosvenor Club, in Buckingham Palace-road, was opened yesterday week, when Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., expressed his satisfaction with the institution and Lord G. Hamilton offered to deliver a lecture to its members. The Duke of Westminster subscribed a large portion of the cost of this hall.

The Syndic of Florence, one of the Lord Mayor's guests, who is a member of the Italian Society for the Protection of Animals, was presented, on Monday, by Lord Harrowby and other gentlemen, at the residence of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, with a memorial directing his attention to the great number of animals which are subjected to vivisection in Tuscany.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, on Thursday week, presented the Freemasons' lodge which bears her name with three magnificent oak chairs for the master and wardens. The ceremony took place at Freemasons' Hall, where the Zetland Room was prepared for the occasion. Ladies as well as brethren were admitted, and Masonic ceremonies were, therefore, not observed.

There were 2362 births and 1422 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 106, whereas the deaths were 388 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 22.4 and 22.3 per 1000, further declined last week to 21.5.

Some of the Home Rule members of Parliament assembled their friends in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, and passed resolutions in favour of an unconditional amnesty of the Fenian prisoners. The procession started from Trafalgar-square, and the various associations were headed by bands, fifteen of which were playing at one time. Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., presided; and among the other speakers were Mr. Biggar, M.P., Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. Meldon, M.P.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 83,269, of whom 32,610 were in workhouses and 50,659 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, these figures show a decrease of 8529, 15,077, and 18,749 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 432, of whom 281 were men, 121 women, and 30 children under sixteen.

Messrs. Legg, of Bedford-row, are to be the architects of the East London Hospital for Children, the foundation-stone of which was recently laid by the Duke of Westminster, as was announced at the time in this Paper. Out of seven designs submitted in competition theirs was selected, and it bids fair to result in a hospital for children as complete as can well be on a small scale. The building will be on the pavilion principle, with separate blocks—the front block containing the administrative department, and the remainder consisting of well-ventilated wards for the children.

A menagerie, known by the name of Mander's Royal Menagerie, was sold by auction, on Wednesday, at the Agricultural-hall, Islington. The animals were divided into about fifty lots; the following, being the principal ones, were disposed of after a sharp competition:—A variegated mandrill, or red and blue gorilla monkey, from Abyssinia, the only specimen in England, 165 gs.; two lion cubs, eighteen months old, £150; a lioness, £115. An American raccoon realised only 6s., a large Russian bear (female) 20s., a jackal 5s., and an American wolf 12s. 6d. The proceeds of the sale amounted to about £700.

Mr. Moody, the American "Evangelist," laid the foundation-stone of a Presbyterian chapel at Rossett, near Wrexham, on Monday, in the presence of several thousands of persons. Mr. Moody afterwards addressed the assembly from a carriage. On Sunday evening he delivered a sermon in the Beast Market to a crowd of at least 30,000 persons. The places of worship within a radius of several miles were almost without exception closed. Messrs. Moody and Sankey held farewell meetings at Liverpool, on Tuesday, which are described as having been crowded and sympathetic; and on Wednesday they sailed for New York.

An accident occurred at the Zoological Society's Gardens, on Monday last, to one of the elephants. The female African elephant, being restless, is usually tethered by a ring round one of her fore-feet to the corner of her stall, while the elephant-house is being cleaned out. The keepers were alarmed by this elephant calling out suddenly, and on running to the

spot found that she had torn off the top of her trunk. She had thrust the end of her trunk underneath the ring by which her foot was confined, and then, by pulling against the ring with her foot, hurt her trunk. This caused her to exert such force in the attempt to withdraw her trunk that the end of this organ was torn off. She has now begun to feed again, and seems likely to recover the use of her trunk, as the wound is gradually healing over.

The twenty-fourth half-yearly meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company was held, on Tuesday, in the Mansion House. Sir Sidney Waterlow, M.P., who presided, moved the adoption of the directors' report, which recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The whole of the capital of the company, £250,000, he said, had been subscribed, in addition to £7 per share on 12,500 shares of £10 each, the remaining £3 of this later stock it being proposed to call in, so that the operations of the company might be extended. With the whole of their capital of £500,000 the company would then be able to borrow something like £100,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The total expenditure on capital accounts amounted to £323,088, of which £27,723 was upon works in progress, and therefore unproductive; and £20,113 upon works completed within the half year, and partly unproductive. The total income had been £14,481, and the expenditure included under this head £7612, leaving a net profit of £6662. The estates continued in a satisfactory condition, and fully occupied.

The London School Board held its last meeting before the vacation, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Sir Charles Reed. Elizabeth Richmond, educated at the Hampden Gurney Schools, Marylebone, was elected to the Mrs. Geddes scholarship for four years. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. John Macgregor, to promote the learning and practice of swimming by boys and girls attending the schools of the board; that for this purpose information should be obtained and sent to the managers of the schools as to the baths and bathing-places, and the instruction in swimming available for the children, and as to the encouragements provided for their use. Mr. Currie moved, and Mr. Buxton seconded, a motion for employing boys of a certain age and qualification from among the scholars in board schools to visit the schools where children were alleged by the parents to attend. It was thought that boys could be intrusted to do this kind of work at about a shilling a week, leaving the more responsible business of visiting the parents to be done by the regular visitors. The motion was carried. Butler's Charity, for apprenticing boys from eleven elementary schools in the metropolis, giving £16 to each, formed the subject of a report of the Educational Endowments Committee. The school in Covent-garden could not claim the grant for one of its boys, for the reason that it had become a board school; and the object of the committee was to get the Court of Chancery to consider a board school as a parochial school. It was resolved, on the motion of Lord Napier, that the board should join the trustees of the charity in the expense of appealing to the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cross, Mr. Hardy, Sir Stafford Northcote, and other members of the Government were present, on Wednesday night, at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, to Her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Disraeli, in replying to the toast of the evening, declared the country to be prosperous and the people content. With regard to our foreign affairs, peace prevailed, and in his opinion peace would prevail; and if the conduct of those affairs was scrutinised, he believed it would be agreed that they had been conducted with blinded prudence and firmness. Mr. Disraeli entered into a long defence of the Ministerial policy during the past Session, and replied to the attacks which have been made upon it within the past few weeks. The right hon. gentleman made special allusion to the abandonment of the Merchant Shipping Bill, and justified the course pursued by the Cabinet by pointing out the slight amount of public interest which up to that time the measure had appeared to excite. He concluded by speaking of the harvest, and said that the Parliamentary harvest was like the harvest of nature. "All sorts of rumours, and estimates, and accounts, and stories are told from February till near the end of July—very little has been attempted, and that little has not been done; Opposition has been factions and Ministers have been blundering; but the time comes when the legislative harvest is garnered; and when the just, and wise, and intelligent people of England look to the great result, they say that the legislative labours of their representatives have added to the great total of national happiness." Mr. Ward Hunt, Mr. Hardy, the Duke of Richmond, and Mr. Cross also spoke.

The fine weather on Monday, the third bank holiday of the year, drew an immense number of holiday-makers from their homes. All the excursion-trains to the seaside and elsewhere were crowded; the river steam-boats were, it is stated, never on any previous occasion so full; and in the afternoon an announcement was issued that there would be "no more boating to any pier down the river." Upwards of 48,000 persons went to the Crystal Palace, 85,000 visited the Alexandra Palace, and nearly 12,000 passed through the turnstiles at the Brighton Aquarium during the day. All the free and other exhibitions in London were largely patronised, and the places of amusement open were also well filled. Morning performances were given at the Alhambra, Strand, and Adelphi Theatres, at the Royal Albert Hall, and at the Oxford Music Hall; by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, and by the Mohawk Minstrels. The Royal Academy was open for the last day of the season, at an admission of sixpence each, and great numbers availed themselves of the opportunity. The British Museum, the National Gallery, the museums at South Kensington and Bethnal-green, the Royal Horticultural Gardens, the Zoological Society's Gardens, the Polytechnic, Madame Tussaud's, and similar institutions had their full share of visitors during the day. Hampstead Heath, too, presented a very animated appearance. The bank holiday being one of the free days at the Tower, the gates were besieged by an immense concourse of visitors, principally composed of excursionists from the provinces; and in the crush a woman from Nottingham fainted, an infant she carried in her arms being suffocated.—Hatfield Park, the country residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, was visited, on Monday, by the members of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association. Between 600 and 700 ladies and gentlemen took part in the excursion. After an enjoyable inspection of the interior of Hatfield House and the park adjoining, the excursionists assembled at dinner, over which Lord Malton presided.

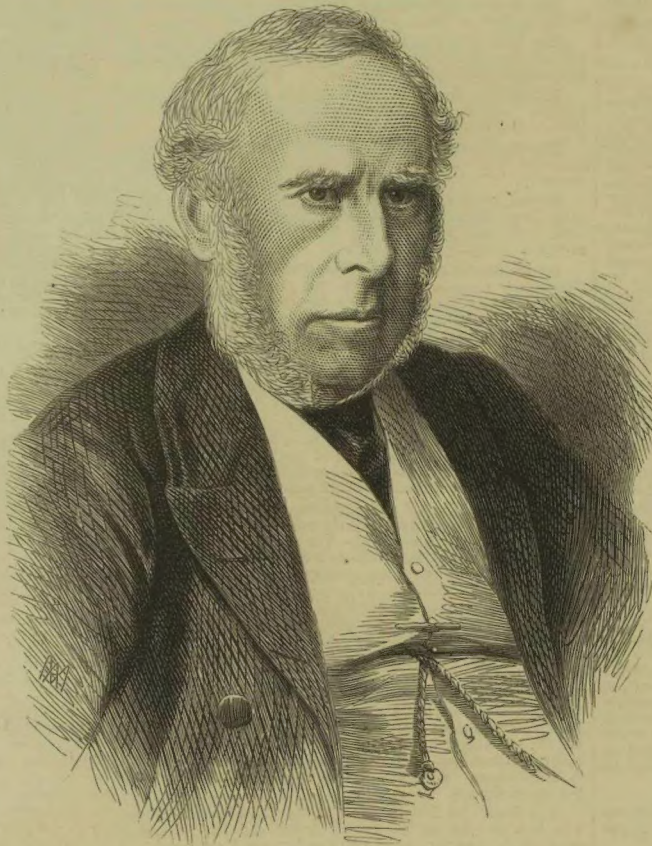
The Eisteddfod Gadeiriol Mon began at Llanerchymedd on Thursday, under the presidency of Sir Arundel Neave, Bart.

Messrs. Elkington and Co. had the honour on Thursday week of submitting for her Majesty's approval the Brighton Race Cup for this year.

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords resolved, on Monday, that Mr. James Hamilton had made out his claim to the dignity of Lord Bellhaven and St.nton, in the peerage of Scotland.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES LOCOCK.

We had last week to record the death, at Brinstead Lodge, Ryde, of Sir Charles Locock, Bart., First Physician-Accoucheur to the Queen. For three years past Sir Charles had been suffering from shattered health, and during the last twelve months had been unable to receive friends. As his condition became most critical, the Queen, who was duly informed of his state of health, was pleased to drive over to Brinstead to inquire personally after the health of her valued and esteemed friend. He had, as physician-accoucheur, attended the birth of every one of her Majesty's nine children. The late Sir Charles Locock was a son of Mr. Henry Locock, of Northampton, by Susannah, daughter of the Rev. E. Smyth, of Great Linford, Bucks, and was born in 1799. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1821; and, like most of the eminent medical men educated in Edinburgh who have made a mark in their profession, came to London to gain a high reputation and position. Sir Charles was comparatively a young man, but had thoroughly established himself in his professional career, when, after her Majesty's marriage, he was selected above all others, we believe by the advice of Sir James Clarke, as physician-accoucheur, his first offices being sought at the birth of the Princess Royal. Her Majesty during the latter stages of Sir Charles's illness has evinced much sympathy. The late Sir Charles was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh in 1836; was appointed First Physician-Accoucheur to the Queen in 1840; President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1857; hon. president of the Obstetrical Society in 1863; in June, 1864, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In recognition of his professional services to the Queen he was created a Baronet in 1857. Sir Charles married, in 1826, Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. John Lewis, of Southampton-place, Euston-square, by which lady, who died in 1867, he leaves issue five sons—namely, Charles Brodie Locock, M.A., barrister-at-law, born in 1827, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1853, married, in 1859, to Fanny Bird, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pitman, Vicar of Eastbourne; Alfred Henry, M.A., in holy orders, married, in 1859, to Anna Maria, youngest



THE LATE SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, BART., M.D.

daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry; Frederick, born in 1831, married, in 1867, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Blackshaw, of Cheshire; Sidney, First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, married, in 1859, to Abbie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. King, of Athens; and Herbert, Major in the Royal Engineers, born in 1837, and married, in 1863, Edith Agnes Fanny, daughter of Mr. F. T. Coxworthy.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Caldesi and Co., of Pall-mall East.

SHAD-FISHING ON THE HUDSON.

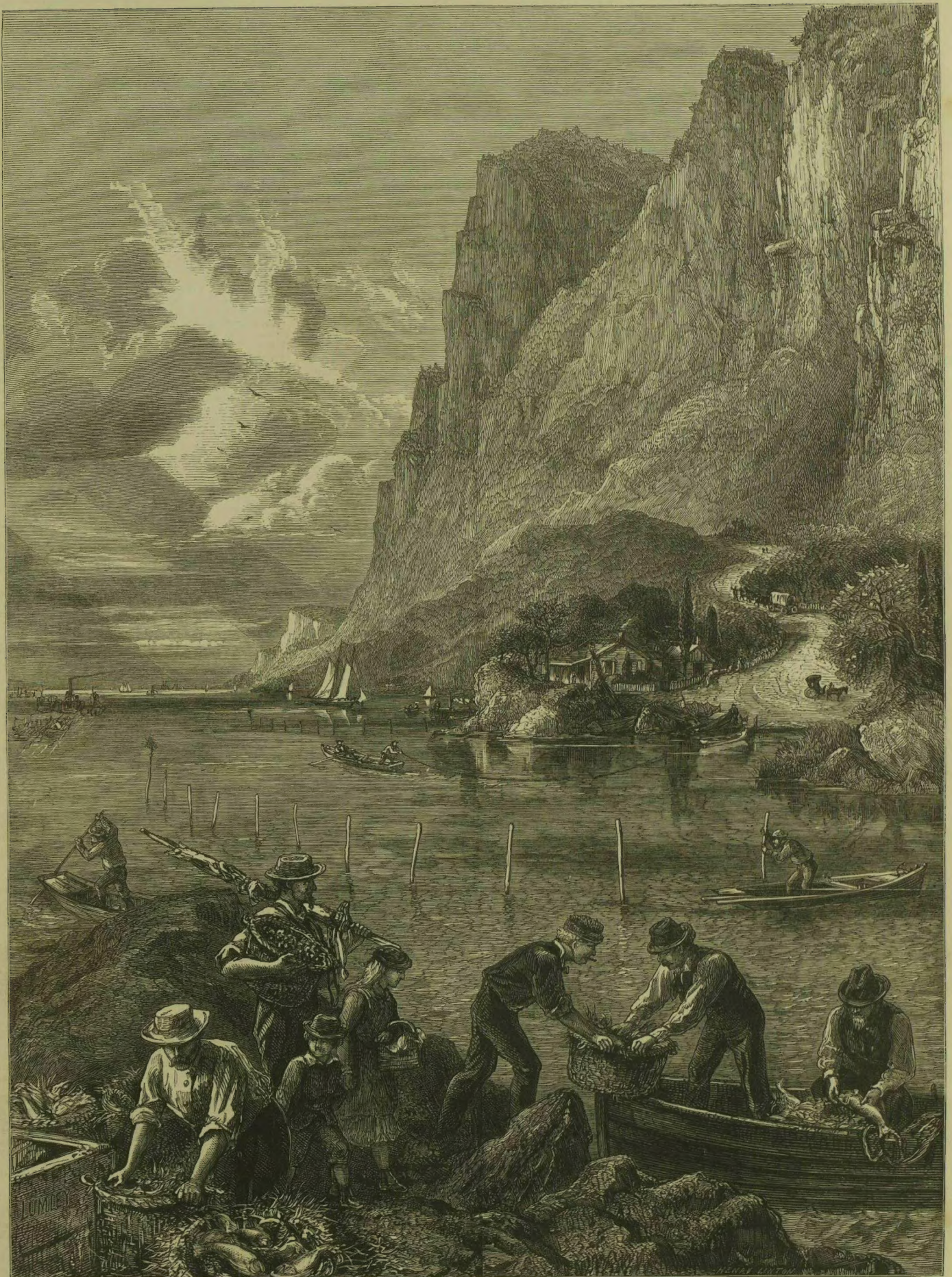
The noble river of New York, with the romantic mountain scenery of its banks at no great distance above that populous commercial city, has often been admired by visitors to America. A fine view of one of the most picturesque scenes on the Hudson is presented in the Sketch, with two or three boats and parties of the active fishermen here employed in capturing shad, an article much in vogue for the New York city market. The children seem to be much interested in watching these men as they bring their basket-loads of fish to land, stepping over the rocks, as they must, with some care, to avoid a slip and tumble.

A BABY'S FUNERAL AT MADRID.

Among the peculiar customs of social life which strike the attention of an English traveller in Spain, one of the most likely to excite his curiosity is the spectacle of an infant's funeral procession conducted through the streets. The ecclesiastical authorities in that country have been wont to countenance the opinion that, in the case of a duly baptised child too young to have yet committed wilful sin, there is no cause for much grief at its death. Hence, it is usually considered upon such occasions that whatever the parents may feel of natural sorrow, it is not incumbent on others to exhibit a mournful demeanour. Something of festivity is rather shown in the gestures and looks of the persons forming this procession to the place of interment. The band is playing a brisk waltz tune; the six girls carrying the little open coffin are gaily chattering without restraint; and the boy in front,



A BABY'S FUNERAL AT MADRID.



AMERICAN SKETCHES: SHAD-FISHING ON THE HUDSON.

who carries the lid of the coffin, is laughing, singing, and dancing on his way to the grave prepared for the child's early sepulture. But a veiled female figure walking amidst this noisy troop is probably the child's mother, whose heart knoweth its own bitterness, and for her it must be a severe trial to accompany the procession, so uncongenial to the mood of a mother not easily to be consoled.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 5.

The immersion of the Versailles Long Parliament came to a close yesterday afternoon, after a remarkably busy week, devoted to the Budget, the Senatorial Electors' Bill, and a multitude of other measures. The question of the coming senatorial elections is now definitely settled, the bill regulating them having been read the third time and duly passed—this closing the long list of organic constitutional measures which the Chamber decided to examine last spring. The new law was not finally disposed of, however, without a more or less appropriate closing incident, in the form of a violent discourse from the leader of the Legitimist *irréconciliables*, the grey-haired Marquis de Franciella, who, after launching forth a stinging protest against the constitutional measures in general and the Senatorial Elections Bill in particular, deferentially alluded to the chivalrous virtues of the reclusé of Frohsdorf, and expatiated on the inestimable benefits of an absolute and clerical monarchy. In the course of his oration the noble Marquis frequently forgot himself so far as to virulently insult the President of the Republic and those who invested him with supreme power—a peccadillo for which he was twice called to order by President d'Audiffret-Pasquier.

During the recess we shall, in all probability, be favoured with the customary Royalist and Bonapartist caballing. The Duc de Broglie's organ, *Le Français*, is already crowing above the bouquets, proclaiming the Moderate Republican majority that was constituted last February to be a thing of the past, and asserting it to be replaced by the heterogeneous assemblage which a few weeks ago gave a so-called vote of confidence to M. Buffet and his friends. *Le Français* furthermore declares that the various Republican fractions are divided and bitterly jealous of each other; but this assertion falls to the ground in presence of the instructive and brilliant oration pronounced by M. Lalouaye at a meeting of the Left Centre held on Tuesday. He alluded to the various events of the session in a tone of great satisfaction, proclaimed the union of the different Republican groups to be most perfect, and dwelt at length upon the preference for a Republican régime that is well-nigh universally manifested throughout the country. Coming from the President of the Left Centre, the promoter of most of the resolutions taken by the Republican party, the sincerity and truth of these declarations cannot be questioned. It was in energetic language that he attacked the baneful system of official candidatures, demanding that the coming general elections—so needful from many a point of view—should be absolutely free, and leading one to hope that before dissolving the Legislature would do away with the interminable state of siege—spite of M. Buffet's recent remark that he could not govern unless it were maintained. M. Pascal Duprat has presented the Assembly with a carefully-written report on behalf of the Committee that has had to examine this question, and naturally concludes that an end should be put to the present unsatisfactory state of matters. This report and the bill of the Republican deputies, demanding the raising of the state of siege, will come before the House after the recess.

Although condemned at the bar of public opinion, the Bonapartist intrigues who formed part of the Rouher and Moreau *comités de comptabilité* recently escaped scot free, so far as legal punishment was concerned. The members of the Lyonsese Republican Society, known as "La Permanente"—a body which exclusively occupied itself with electoral matters—have proved less fortunate. Recently arrested in the most arbitrary fashion, they have now been judged by the Correctional Tribunal of their city; and, on the demand of the Procureur-Général, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, extending from one to three months, and to a series of fines ranging from 25*fr.* to 100*fr.* Most of the prisoners were poor men, and there was an affecting scene in court after judgment had been pronounced, their wives and children clinging to them and imploring the members of the tribunal to reverse their decision.

The clerical organs have been busy this week abusing Marshal MacMahon's Government for the measures it has taken against the Carlists, and notably for having allowed some Alfontist artillery to pass over French territory. The insulting language of the *Union*, *Univers*, and *Gazette de France* has, however, borne its fruits; the Government having issued a warning to the effect that if these journals do not behave more courteously it will take proceedings against them.

SPAIN.

According to the *Official Gazette* of Madrid, General Weyler has routed the Carlist forces under Saballs and other leaders. Dorregaray and Gemundí, repulsed in an attack on Solsona, entered Berga on Monday, closely followed by the Alfontist troops. It is also announced that 151 armed Carlists, including six officers, have surrendered to the Royal authorities at Matro, in Catalonia. Three thousand Carlists have been repulsed in an attack on Borjas de Urgel, in Lerida.

The projected draught of the Constitution has been published as finally signed by twenty-two of the committee of thirty-nine appointed to draw it up. One of the articles declares the State religion to be the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion; that the ceremonies and manifestations of that religion are alone to be permitted in public, but that nobody is to be molested for his religious opinions or for the exercise of his particular worship, provided the latter is practised indoors. It is understood that by this article Protestants, both native and foreign, will be permitted to have churches.

ITALY.

A *Daily News* telegram states that the Syndic of the Chamber of Commerce and the leading citizens of Civita Vecchia entertained Garibaldi at a public banquet on Sunday. The General, in the course of his speech, said that for Italy war had ceased, but if it returned it would find her ready. Let her continue to show steadiness and devote herself to peace. A new principle had dawned on civilisation, which would put an end to war and bring in the brotherhood of the nations—the principle of international arbitration.

Garibaldi has written a letter to Professor Filopanti, in which he says that the purification of the Agro Romano and its cultivation are infinitely connected with the honour and the future, not only of Rome, but of all Italy, as they may be the commencement of the general improvement of Italian agriculture and of the economic revival of the nation. He therefore earnestly recommends the improvement of the Agro Romano to the Italian municipalities and to investors of every class.

GERMANY.

The fifth German Federal rifle meeting was opened at Stuttgart on Sunday. There was a procession to the shooting-grounds, in which bodies of riflemen from all parts of Germany, as well as from Austria and Switzerland, and some Americans, took part. At a banquet held in the afternoon Herr Kopp, of Vienna, drank to the inseparable ties, both political and intellectual, which united Germany and Austria. About 7000 riflemen, without including those of Stuttgart itself, were present at the first day's festivities. During the dinner a telegram was sent to the Emperor William expressing the devotion of those present to his Majesty, and thanking him for the splendid prize of honour which he had contributed. The Federal colours were presented to Duke Eugene of Württemberg, who, in receiving them, made a patriotic speech. The Bishop of Paderborn has left Wesel, where he was interned, having written a note to the Governor to say that he had chosen another residence where he could better attend to his pastoral duties.

The excavations which are to be undertaken at Olympia, under the direction and at the expense of the German Government, will begin to-day (Saturday).

RUSSIA.

Several persons, military and civil, who were implicated in the conspiracies recently discovered have been sentenced to various punishments, from six days' arrest to ten years' hard labour. There has been a great fire at Briansk, by which two-thirds of the town were destroyed.

TURKEY.

An Imperial hatt was read on Sunday at the Sablins Porte ordering the Government to devote its attention at once to the construction of railways in Anatolia, and especially the line to Bagdad. It says the expenses will be borne by the Sultan.

Advices from the Herzegovina state that the Turkish troops have been successful in several engagements and that the Bishop of Mostar has induced some of the insurgents to lay down their arms. Prince Milan, who is in Vienna, has had an audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and in connection with this interview it is said that the Austrian Government have intimated their intention to preserve strict neutrality in the Herzegovina affair, and have recommended Serbia to do the same.

EGYPT.

The Khedive has issued a decree ordering the enforcement of the metrical system in Egypt from Jan. 1, 1876. In order to accustom the public to the new system, its application will only be obligatory at first in transactions with the Government administration and the Dairia; but two years later it will become compulsory throughout the country.

GREECE.

With the exception of some unimportant party conflicts, no disturbances have taken place at the elections in Greece, which were brought to a close on Monday evening. The Constitutional party appears to have been generally successful.

AMERICA.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, who succeeded to the Presidency of the United States after the murder of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, died in Tennessee, on Saturday last, from an attack of paralysis. Judge Barrett, of the New York Supreme Court, has refused to "vacate" the order for the re-arrest of Mr. Tweed at the suit of the State, or to reduce the amount of bail, which was fixed at 3,000,000 dols.

Floods have taken place in several parts of the States, through heavy rains in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and great damage has been done to crops.

INDIA.

Resolutions were passed at a meeting held in Calcutta, last Saturday—under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple—that public subscriptions should be raised for festivities in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit to India, and that his Royal Highness should be presented with an address from all classes.

Disastrous floods have occurred in the North-West Provinces. Many native dwellings have been destroyed, and it is feared that in the interior there may have been serious loss of life.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Government has carried the Budget through the preliminary stages of debate. It, however, only obtained a majority of one. It is stated in a Melbourne telegram that the Governor has refused the request of the Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and the Cabinet has consequently resigned.

The treasurer has brought forward the Budget in the South Australian Parliament. It shows a deficit, to cover which the Government propose a stamp duty. A sum of £2,500,000 is demanded for public works.

By a law of the Netherlands Government, dated June 3, all dues for lights, buoys, and beacons are abolished.

In consequence of the recent disturbances at the St. Gothard Tunnel works the northern approach was stopped for thirty-six hours, and in the conflict between the military and the rioters four persons were killed and eight wounded.

It is officially announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to be Governor of the Presidency of Port St. George, at Madras.

The passengers by the African, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday with the Cape mail, included some of the survivors of the Liverpool ship *Stuart* Hahemann, that capsized at sea on the night of April 14, particulars of which appeared in the *Standard* of Wednesday week.

The third International Corn and Seed Show will be held at Vienna on the 23rd and 24th inst. Reports will be read on the harvest in Austria, Hungary, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, France, Italy, England, Roumania, and Russia. On the 24th samples will be exhibited of this year's grain from the various countries in Europe. A report on the results of the show will afterwards be drawn up, and a copy sent to every visitor.

Further official correspondence respecting the cases of alleged religious persecution in Turkey has been issued from the Foreign Office. Writing on April 26, Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador, says it can be affirmed with confidence that nothing of the nature of a persecution of Christians is going on. "The native Protestants only complain," he adds, "that they have been kept in a position of inferiority which enabled the other Christian denominations to dominate over and oppress them. The Greeks and Armenians, who form the immense majority of the Christian population, make no complaint, nor do the Roman Catholics, with the exception of those known as Hassounists, whose hardships arise from political causes, and were provoked by the excommunications of Rome." Sir Henry Elliot further says that no complaints are heard from the non-Muslim population of the Empire, except where the activity of foreign missionaries has excited jealousy and resistance.

The Sultan of Zanzibar arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday, and was received by the Khedive.

The public executioner at Barcelona having recently resigned, more than 500 candidates applied for the vacant post.

Some particulars have arrived respecting the attack on Lieutenant Conder's exploring party in Palestine. The outrage was committed by Mussulmans at Safed, near the Lake of Galilee, and was provoked only by the fact that the travellers were Christians. Lieutenant Conder and eight of his companions were wounded, but not to the danger of their lives. The rioters were at length dispersed by some Turkish soldiers, and measures are being taken to punish them.

PRIZE DAYS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In addition to the doings at the Universities and Public Schools, reported at page 143, we give some particulars of speech-days at the principal schools:—Tuesday week was "Domum Day" at Winchester College. The speeches were recited, as usual, in "School," and among the audience were Lord Selborne, Dr. Vaughan, and other members of the governing body, Dr. Benson (one of the examiners), and a large number of parents and friends of the boys. The prizes were presented by the Warden as follows:—The Queen's Gold Medals.—Latin Essay, H. S. Carey; English Verse, E. T. Cook. The Queen's Silver Medals.—Latin Speech, H. R. Webbe; English Speech, R. B. A. Prichard. The Warden and Fellows' Prizes.—Latin Verse, P. E. Raynor; English Essay, E. T. Cook; Greek Iambics, P. E. Raynor. After the speeches the Warden and Fellows entertained a large company of gentlemen at dinner in the College Hall. "Domum" was sung as usual in "Meads" in the evening. On the following evening the "Domum" Ball came off in the new Guildhall, and was highly successful. The roll of the successful candidates for the New College scholarships is as follows:—P. E. Raynor, G. E. Y. Gleadowe, J. K. Watkins, H. R. Webbe, C. L. Shipley, and H. D. Ellis, the first three being classical and the last three mathematical scholars.

At Rugby School, on Tuesday week, the following exhibitions were awarded:—Three general exhibitions.—C. H. Sargent, W. H. Cross, and J. Gray. The four special exhibitions as follow:—For classics, W. H. Cross; for mathematics, C. H. Sargent; for modern languages, J. Gray; and for natural science, V. H. Vele. The general exhibitions are of the value of £60, the special of the value of £30—for four years.

Under the presidency of Lord Romilly, on Thursday week, the prizes awarded to pupils at University College were distributed. Professor Key, the Head Master, was prevented from being present by domestic bereavement.

There was a large gathering, yesterday week, to see the prizes given away in Malvern College School by the Bishop of Hereford. The Head Master, the Rev. Arthur Faber, M.A., congratulated the council on the success of the school during the last twelve months. There had been a large accession to the number of scholars, and an imposing list of honours was read, including four open classical scholarships at Oxford, two open mathematical scholarships at Cambridge, an East Indian Civil Service, and two open Woolwich cadetships.

The speech day of the London International College, which was founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden, and is pleasantly situated at Isleworth, was held on Thursday week, when the prizes were distributed.

Lord Enfield presided at the annual distribution of prizes at Dulwich College, which took place on Saturday. It was stated by Dr. Carver, the Head Master, that the institution had risen to the highest position which it was possible for a school of that description to reach.

The annual speech day of the Manchester Grammar School was held, on Wednesday week, at the Free Trade Hall—the High Master, Mr. F. W. Walker, presiding. He read a long list of honours.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the City of London School. He was supported by Mr. Alderman Knight, Alderman Sir John Bennett, Sir Charles Reed, and several members of the Court of Common Council and of the school committee.

Sir Massey Lopes, on Thursday week, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of the Royal Marine Hospital School at Greenwich, and in doing so the hon. Baronet stated that the proportion of boys that had entered the service from the school was greater during last year than in the five years previous to the reorganisation of the school. What was still more satisfactory was that the captains of ships said the boys from Greenwich school maintained their high character above the boys that came from other places. Accommodation was about to be provided for 1000 boys, instead of 800.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes to the successful pupils at St. Stephen's Schools, Westminster, on Thursday week, and urged upon all to maintain the reputation of that institution, which was founded by her Ladyship nearly thirty years ago.

The annual distribution of prizes in the Philological School, in Marylebone-road, took place on Thursday week. Professor Fawcett, M.P., presided.

The Bishop of London presided at the distribution of prizes and recitations which took place at Islington Proprietary School on Thursday week. The Rev. C. Stanwell, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, gave a very favourable report of the classics, divinity, and history; and the reports of the Rev. E. L. Balmer, M.A., Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, in mathematics, and of Dr. Buchheim, M. Stevenard, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Chase, in German, French, natural science, and drawing respectively, were read by the Head Master (the Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, M.A.), who also read out a list of high honours gained by the old pupils at the Universities. The Bishop spoke in favourable terms of the present state of the school, in which he held the position of Head Master for ten years.

Yesterday week the prizes were distributed at Trent College by the Duke of Devonshire. His Grace also gave away a gold medal. The report of the examination by the Rev. S. S. Lewis was of a satisfactory nature. The ceremony was preceded by a solemn dedication service held in the new chapel, erected from the designs of Mr. Robinson, of Derby, in memory of the late Mr. Francis Wright, of Osmaston. The Bishop of Lichfield preached. At the luncheon the head-master, Rev. T. F. Fenn, M.A., presided.

Monday being a bank holiday, and the occasion of Dover regatta, the town was crowded with pleasure-seekers, more than two hundred of whom went over to Calais and back in Captain Dicey's twin-steamer the *Castalia*.

The sixty-eighth annual general conference of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians) will assemble next Monday at the church in Peter-street, Manchester. The Rev. Dr. Bayley, of the Palace-gardens Church, Kensington, is nominated president.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing at Goodwood showed considerable improvement towards the end of the week, and the sport on the Cup day was exceedingly good. The unlucky Retroscop, who had previously run second for two valuable events, was made a strong favourite for the Molecomb Stakes; but Red Cross Knight at last showed some of the form he had been so often tried to possess, and won with great ease after making the whole of the running. The withdrawal of Marie Stuart and the accident which happened to Gang Forward spoilt much of the interest which was felt in the Goodwood Cup; still a field of seven came to the post, which is the largest number that has contested this race since Ely won in 1865, defeating eight opponents. Among the seven were Apology, winner of the One Thousand, Oaks, and Leger; Trent, winner of the Grand Prize of Paris; Kaiser, winner of the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot; Scamp, winner of the Goodwood Stakes; and Adventurist, winner of the Cesarewitch. Though Apology looked by no means fit, and ran untired, she was backed freely down to 7 to 4, Kaiser and Carnation being next in demand at 9 to 2 each. Strange to say, not one of the three gave their supporters much hope at any time during the race, which was run at a slow pace. Scamp, attended by Trent, was leading until about one hundred yards from home, when Adventurist shot to the front, and won cleverly by half a length. Apology was the absolute last, and appears to be completely out of form; while Kaiser once more showed that he does not care to run over a Cup course in good company. The easy defeat of Earl of Dartrey by Dreadnought in one of the Bentinek Memorials quite convinces us that Mr. Savile's horse has no chance for the St. Leger; but surely his conqueror, who is still far from fit, ought to be worth backing at the very liberal odds of 50 to 1. Camelia only defeated Solitude by a short head for a rich sweepstakes over the T.Y.C.; and Farnese cantered away with the Prince of Wales's Stakes, worth £1600, over the same course.

The Friday at Goodwood is generally quite an off day, but some remarkably good sport took place yesterday week. Old Lilian secured another Queen's Plate with very little trouble, as Kidbrooke, her solitary opponent, wasted a good deal of valuable time in stopping to kick. The Duke of Richmond's Plate brought out a field of very speedy animals, and Modena (8st 6lb) was greatly fancied, and defeated everything except Horse Chesnut (7st 4lb), who secured an easy victory by three lengths. Seventeen started for the Chesterfield Cup, exactly the same number which came to the post last year. Coomassie (6st 7lb) had 11lb less to carry than in the Stewards' Cup, where she was second to Trappist, and dispelled the doubts as to her staying powers by cantering in four lengths in front of Chieftain (7st 3lb); Thuringian Prince (8st 11lb) ran very well, as did Thunder (9st 10lb), in spite of his welter weight. The meeting wound up with the Nassau Stakes, in which Spinaway had no trouble in conceding 12lb to Confidence.

The Brighton meeting proved immensely successful, the weather being all that could be wished and the attendance enormous. The Corporation Stakes, on the first day, was booked as a certainty for Gilestone, as he was in receipt of 5lb. from Camelia, with whom he had run a dead-heat in the July Stakes when giving her 4lb. Count Lagrange's filly, however, has evidently much improved of late, and won cleverly by a neck; Levant was only fourth. Nine ran for the Brighton Stakes, which proved an excellent betting-race, as much as 4 to 1 being laid on the field, at which price Louise Victoria (8st 12lb), who has not appeared in public since last season, found many supporters. Trent (8st 12lb) was backed at a point longer odds, and the finish was confined to this pair—the mare eventually winning, with a little to spare, by a neck. Dudaim (5st 7lb) finished a good third, and old Lilian (8st 12lb) was close up fourth. An immense field started for the Marine Stakes, and Modena (11st.) won as she liked.

The Bevedean Stakes, on Wednesday, produced an unusual amount of betting, 13 to 8 being laid on M. de Fligay to enormous sums. He proved quite unable, however, to concede 11lb. to Lucy Hawk; and Levant was in the rear throughout. Five ran for the Brighton Cup, and the result proved pretty conclusively that Marie Stuart could have won the Goodwood Cup had she been able to start, as, in spite of her 10lb. penalty, she disposed of Louise Victoria by half a length, while Scamp and Trent, the second and third at Goodwood, were only fourth and fifth respectively. Mr. Craufurd is thus partially recompensed for his plucky purchase, though we doubt if any mare, however good, can be worth £200 gs. Modena (11st. 10lb.), who is in rare form just now, cantered off with the Sussex Welter Handicap. The feature of the St. Leger betting during the day was a determined opposition to Salvador, who was driven to 100 to 7, while as much as 4 to 1 was laid against his running. We hear that he and most of his stable companions are suffering from influenza.

The sale of the remainder of Mr. Merry's stud took place at Albert-gate on Monday, when sixteen lots realised 7359 gs. On the same day Colonel Maude gave 2200 gs. for Winslow, and he will join her Majesty's stud at Hampton Court.

Gloucestershire has had a very bad season this year, and on Saturday last was defeated by Notts by three wickets, this being the fourth county match that the southern team have lost in succession. No remarkable score was made on either side; but Mr. W. G. Grace bowled extremely well, taking eleven wickets at an expense of 86 runs. The Canterbury week commenced on Monday; and the weather being delightful, the attendance was, as usual, very large. The first match was that between All-England and Kent and Gloucestershire, which the united counties won by six wickets. Lord Harris (38), Mr. W. Yardley (51), Mr. F. Penn (48), and Mr. H. Renny-Tailyour (54), did best for the winners; while A. Greenwood (54) was the largest scorer for All-England. It is the fashion to say that there is nothing in Mr. W. G. Grace's bowling; but once more, as is almost invariably the case, it proved thoroughly effective, as he took no less than eleven wickets.

The Queen's Cup, the principal race of the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, was sailed on Tuesday last, four vessels starting. The wind was very light, and the race a long one. The Vol-au-Vent led throughout, and, after a very close finish, beat the Arrow by exactly a minute. The same vessel won a prize of £100 on the following day; and, if she is as fast in a breeze as she is in light winds, will have proved herself a perfect clipper. Another prize of £100 fell to the Gwendolin, who, however, only beat the Egeria by 16sec.

The race for Doggett's coat and badge was rowed on Saturday, over the usual course, from London Bridge to Chelsea, and was won by J. Phelps, Fulham.

The Boyton Regatta, promoted by the proprietors of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* will not only be the occasion of a novel and amusing race, but will also give the London public a last opportunity of seeing the famous Captain Boyton previous to his exhibition of the Boyton suit before the Prince and Princess of Wales at Osborne, and in Paris and Berlin before Marshal McMahon and the Emperor William respectively. The race in the Boyton life-saving suit, for a handsome silver cup manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, and presented by the proprietors of the *Illustrated Sporting*

and *Dramatic News*, will take place in the Thames next Tuesday afternoon. The entries include Mr. Horace Davenport, the skilful captain of the Hlex Swimming Club; Mr. B. Cox, another strong swimmer; Mr. G. H. Vize, an expert oarsman of the Thames Rowing Club, and other members of metropolitan rowing clubs. The salmon boat of the London Steam-Boat Company will leave the Temple Pier with the competitors at three o'clock, and the race will be started at four o'clock, the course being from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge. In addition to the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* Cup, there will be two other prizes—a Boyton suit, presented by Captain Boyton to the second man, and a silver watch, offered by Sir John Bennett as the third prize.

VOLUNTEERS.

The fifteenth annual prize meeting of the Wiltshire County Rifle Association was held at the Roundway range, Devizes, last week, when prizes to the amount of £100 in value were competed for, the presentation to the winners being made at the close of the meeting by Mrs. Bouverie, wife of the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, the president of the association. The chief prize, the County Challenge Vase, with a piece of plate of the value of £20 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, and the privilege of competing for the £100 prize given by the Prince of Wales at the Wimbledon meeting of next year, was won by Corporal Wells, of the 1st Wilts (Salisbury), Corporal Jenkins (18th) taking the second prize, a £10 cup, the gift of the High Sheriff of Wilts, Mr. C. P. Phipps. The officers' challenge vase, with a piece of plate of the value of 20gs., presented by Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, was carried off by Lieutenant Nott, 5th Wilts (Devizes); second prize, 10gs., Lieutenant Hodding (1st). The president's £25 prize fell to Colour-Sergeant Barnes (4th); second prize, £10, given by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Corporal Stewart (1st). Lieutenant Brinkworth (4th) took Sir John Neill's £10 prize; and Sergeant Davis (7th) Mr. J. W. G. Spicer's £10 cup. A piece of plate of the value of 10gs., presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, W.R.V., was won by Lieutenant Hodding (1st); and Pandemonium (2nd) was the successful shot for Mr. W. H. Poynder's £10 prize. Mr. Estcourt's £10 10s. cup, open to all residents or natives of Wiltshire, fell to Sergeant Johnson (5th); and Corporal Butcher (1st) carried off the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery's prize of £10. Corporal Stewart (1st) secured the extra prize, £10, presented by Lord H. Thynne, M.P.

Last Saturday a detachment of the 38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers ("Artists"), numbering about one hundred of all ranks, under the command of Major Leighton, R.A., with Captain Prinsep acting as junior Major, and Captain Busk as Adjutant, left London for a flying march of three days into Surrey. The detachment paraded, in full marching order, in front of the Victoria Station, whence the train was taken to Epsom. From this point the column marched across the Leatherhead and Mickleham Downs to Dorking, advance and rear guards being thrown out. Here the column halted and encamped for the night, the men pitching their own tents. On Sunday morning church parade was held in the camp at eight o'clock, the Vicar of Dorking, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, conducting the service. About 9.30 tents were struck, and the column marched across the hills to Guildford, where the camp for the night was formed on the old bowling-green adjoining the castle. On Monday morning the column was joined by a small contingent of other members of the corps, who came down from London to join in the field-day on Merrow Downs. After the men had been put through some instruction battalion drill by the commanding officer, and had an hour or two's good skirmishing-drill along the downs, they were marched back to Guildford, whence the train was taken later in the day to London, dinner and various athletic sports occupying the intervening time. Major Leighton expressed himself greatly pleased with the hearty good feeling and promptness shown by the men of all ranks in carrying out orders and in the discharge of their duties, in spite of the fatigue caused by heavy marching and the great heat of the weather.

On Wednesday the annual inspection of the 1st Administrative Battalion Herts took place at Watford. The battalion comprised the 2nd Corps (Watford), 3rd (St. Albans), 4th (Ashridge), 5th (Hemel Hempstead), 7th (Great Berkhamstead); and numbered about 400 of all ranks. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Donovan, commanding the 33rd Brigade Depot, was the inspecting officer. The usual movements were gone through, with which the inspector expressed his satisfaction.

The Royal Berks have encamped for a week, as noticed at page 138.

The annual competition of the National Volunteer Artillery Association at Shoeburyness is proceeding.

Two kegs which divers have recovered from the wreck of the Schiller are supposed to contain together £20,000.

A lady has forwarded a contribution of £1000 to the funds of the Church of England Temperance Society, in appreciation of its efforts to grapple with the national sin of intemperance.

Through the destruction by fire of the Broadwood weaving-factory at Belfast, last Saturday, damage to the estimated amount of more than £100,000 was suffered, and several hundred persons have been thrown out of employment.

Mr. W. Wightwick, the Mayor of Folkestone, has been presented with a handsome gold-mounted sword by the Sultan of Zanzibar, in commemoration of his visit to Folkestone before embarking from this country.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, on Wednesday, it was agreed to apply to the Lords of the Treasury to borrow £15,000 for the purpose of fitting up the new Walker Art-Gallery and building a new reading-room.

A Medical Act has been printed to amend the statutes relating to the College of Surgeons of England. The college is now empowered to make by-laws with respect to joint examination for registration.

The emigration return at Liverpool for the month of July shows a decrease of 2500 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The decrease during the past seven months is nearly 16,000.

A correspondent hopes that some fitting mark of appreciation of Mr. Plimsoll's severe labours on behalf of our seamen will be carried out, and suggests that a public subscription be made to present him with a first-class steamer, to be named "The Plimsoll," and, if it be possible, that she should be built under the supervision of the Cunard Company, and be worked by them, on terms mutually agreed on.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to a deputation from the Aborigines Protection Society, who waited upon him, last Tuesday, respecting the immigration of Indian coolies into the Mauritius, said that the Government had under consideration a remedy for the abuses complained of, in the shape of a system of reports to be sent by inspectors from the colonies employing coolie labour.

The Extra Supplement.

MR. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, M.P.

We present this week the portrait of a member of the House of Commons who has associated himself with a most urgent question of relief and protection for a large class of his fellow-countrymen, sacrificed to the pernicious customs of the shipping trade. Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, was born Feb. 10, 1824. He is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Plimsoll, of Sheffield, by Priscilla, daughter of the late Josias Willing, of Plymouth, Devon. Mr. Plimsoll is descended from a French Huguenot family which came over to England with many others, finding that they could not serve God according to their conscience in their own country; but the ancestors of Mr. Plimsoll settled in a small Devonshire village. Mr. Plimsoll's father, who removed to Sheffield, though comparatively a poor man, was singularly upright and conscientious. While nervous and timid in general, he was inflexible in matters where duty or conscience was concerned. His wife, Mr. S. Plimsoll's mother, was a handsome and clever woman, whose dignity of manner, gentleness of spirit, and conversational powers were generally admired. Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, who was born at Bristol, commenced working life at Sheffield, in the office of Mr. Henry Waterfall, solicitor—having received, however, a better education than might have been expected from his father's limited income. His father, indeed, was unable from this cause to apprentice any of his sons to a business, but, with the ready concurrence of his wife, made very great sacrifices to give all his children, twelve in number, a good education. Early in 1855 Mr. Plimsoll came to London, and began business on his own account in a room at 32, Hatton-garden, leaving for this purpose a situation at Sheffield of considerable trust and responsibility, in which he had long enjoyed the entire confidence of his employer. He was enabled, in course of time, to introduce some important modifications in the mode of conducting railway traffic in coal. The result was that he found himself in a position, about ten years ago, to take up actively the cause of the British sailor which he had long had much at heart. Mr. Plimsoll's attention was first roused to the hardships and unnecessary sufferings and perils of our sailors by the powerful writing of Mr. W. C. Leng, editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, who, having spent the whole of his life in Hull, was well able to express authoritative opinions upon this subject. The warm friendship established between Mr. Plimsoll and Mr. Leng, owing to the former having taken up the advocacy of the views so powerfully set forth by the latter in his newspaper, has never been interrupted.

Mr. Plimsoll married, in 1857, Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. Hugh Halliott, of Bernard Castle. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Derby in 1865, but was elected in 1893, and re-elected in 1874. He was one of the honorary secretaries for the Great Exhibition of 1851. He has published several treatises on the coal trade, but his most remarkable work of authorship is the famous book entitled "Our Seamen." It has been followed up, during the last two Sessions of Parliament, by strenuous efforts to force the subject on the attention of the House of Commons and of the Government. The recent phases of this controversy are well known to every newspaper reader; but we trust that its satisfactory settlement is now approaching.

The portrait of Mr. Plimsoll is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

"TREASURE TROVE."

The romantic fancy has room for speculation in the range of possible antecedents and consequences suggested by an adventure so mysterious, and perhaps so momentous, as that which Mr. E. F. Brewster puts before us in this dramatic scene. Imagine a Spanish caballero of the time of Cortes and Pizarro, or of an earlier period, as we should infer from his fashion of dress, walking with his fair senorita, the partner of his fortunes in the New World, upon the shore of some western land. The half-naked Indian boy, whom they have trained to wait upon their footsteps, pries about as he lounges aside; for he has not yet learnt the implicit subjection of a mere page. He now finds in the freshly-heaped sands of the sea a casket of jewels, which may be the hidden booty of pirates or of robbers on land, but which may otherwise have been thrown up by the waves from the wreck of some lost ship, having passengers on board who were persons of rank and wealth. To whom did that costly necklace of pearls once belong? Has the lady ever seen it before, and was she, or was her husband, a friend of the wearer? In these questions may lie the subject-matter of a long and interesting story.

"AT THE PIANO."

The pleasing little incident of a lady playing on her pianoforte to a listening child is the subject of Mr. G. Kilburne's picture, lately exhibited by the Institute of Water-Colour Painters. Whether this performance be intended to prepare the little girl for receiving a music-lesson, or whether it be merely to give her pleasure and to form in her mind a taste for the inspiring effects of that delightful art, we shall leave to the consideration of each or any of our readers. They will doubtless agree that the occupation in which these two persons are engaged is one of the purest and truest enjoyments for those who have sufficient refinement to appreciate it. The younger, it is to be hoped, will soon learn to contribute her share, by a similar effort of skill, to the rational entertainment of other friends.

A collection in behalf of the metropolitan hospitals was made last Saturday, when the out-door work was undertaken by a large number of ladies.

A communication from the First Commissioner of Works was read on Wednesday before the Liverpool Town Council, stating that so soon as the estimates for the next financial year were brought forward the Board of Works would consider the erection of the proposed new law courts at Liverpool. The site chosen is that occupied by the Victoria Hall, where the Moody and Sankey services were held.

We have to notice a series of about eighty fine photographs of the works of the late Professor Antonio Melbye, of Copenhagen. He was an eminent marine painter, and was first appointed by the Danish Government to accompany the cruise of a ship of war for the practice of his art; but, his pictures having won the attention of the late Emperor Napoleon, he was employed during the Russian war as special artist with the French Fleet in the Black Sea. Among the best of the views reproduced in these photographs are those of a "Storm at Sea," a "French Man-of-War off the Coast of Africa," "The Porpoises by Moonlight," a "Ship in a Calm," and a "Danish Corvette before the Wind." The series is published, in various forms, by Mr. Otto Joop, of Hamburg, and by Mr. J. Green, of the Berlin Photographic Company, in Rathenow-place, London.



"TREASURE TROVE." BY E. F. BREWTNAL.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



"AT THE PIANO." BY G. KILBURNE.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Ministry, having, with the "assistance of the people," got their dwarf bill for dealing with unseaworthy ships launched, have been diligently pressing it through the House; and, *non sine pæno*, have practically achieved it. It originally consisted of three clauses; but when it came on for Committee it had on its back what looked like hundreds of new clauses. The proceedings were remarkable for the coquetry of the Government, who coyly resisted several provisions which the Opposition and, sooth to say, a great many Ministerialists held to be necessary for its efficacious working. With regard to these proposals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—who has taken the carriage of the bill out of the hands of Sir Charles Adderley, leaving that right honourable gentleman to sit silent but grimly smiling, affording only his moral support—with admirable courage and persistency withstood the emendations; but, just at the moment when he seemed most firm, and was, as it were, saying he never would consent, he consented. Once, at least, the yielding was made by Mr. Disraeli in person; but, probably because he thought that it might seem ungracious and snubbing to his friend, who was fighting heroically, he did not again actually interfere.

Numerous and interesting episodes sprang directly and indirectly out of this measure and its surroundings. During its initiation occasion was taken by Mr. Bates, the member for Plymouth, to demand a Committee of Inquiry into the charges of ship-knackery brought against him by Mr. Pimmsoll; and Mr. Disraeli, though effusively cuddling Mr. Pimmsoll, and declaring that his apology had swept away all offence, said that, if sensitive shipowner honour was not appeased, he would grant an inquiry. Now as this happened after Mr. Bates had been enabled to make most elaborate and detailed defence against the Pimmsollian accusations, it might have been supposed that a Committee would no longer have been necessary. But in the same discussion, and immediately after Mr. Bates's defence, Mr. Pimmsoll made a long speech, in which he disburdened his bosom of the "terrible stuff which weighed upon it," but most carefully, and, as it is confidently said, of malice aforethought, he made no allusion to Mr. Bates whatever. Doubtless this riled the member for Plymouth, who, by-the-way, has shown that he has strong and sensitive feelings; and he resolved to press for his Committee. There was (oh! legislative endurance and long-suffering!) a Saturday sitting, and at the very end of the business of the day stood Mr. Bates's motion for a Committee. "As it were parenthetically, it may be said that, apart from the aversion which everyone concerned feels for a Saturday sitting, the primary proceedings were very irritating. Most of that which was in consideration was Irish matter, and the patriotic Hibernian members were more patriotic, more garrulous, and consequently more disagreeable than ever. Thus it came to pass that the House, with the prospect before it of an indefinite sitting (for when there is a meeting on a Saturday the Wednesday rule of stopping pre-emptorily at six o'clock does not apply), was palpably in an ill-humour."

Neither in the outset nor at any time afterwards did Mr. Bates do anything to cause irritation. He made his motion without an additional word; and, when it was afterwards necessary for him to intervene, he did so with moderation and good-feeling. At once the keynote to controversy was struck by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who, with singularly bad taste, moved an amendment which would have set aside the motion with contempt. The demeanour and language of the teetotal Baronet were in keeping with his proposal, and it would seem that he roused a strong combative feeling amongst the Ministerialists, which extended even to the calm region of the Treasury bench. Since the evening on which he made his full speech, and when once he very nearly broke out into frenzy, Mr. Pimmsoll had not appeared in the House, and now Mr. E. J. Reed came forward as his authorised representative. In a very short time petulance and bitterness and partisanship were infused into the discussion by Lord Sandon, and, with unpleasant pertinacity, that stormy petrel of debate, Mr. Bentinck the greater, endeavoured to make things as uncomfortable and angry as possible, and he talked as if he wanted Mr. Pimmsoll to be expelled the House, and Mr. Bates created a Knight of the Garter. Soon the House was ranged absolutely into Batesites and Pimmsollites, and bandying of words grew thick. At last Mr. Ward Hunt rose, in a towering passion, and rapid out-and-thrust interrogations and retorts passed between him, and Mr. Reed; and tumult was predominant. Usually Mr. Ward Hunt, though bluff, is courteous and kindly; but now he raged and roared, suggesting the idea of an infuriated Admiral hailing a main-top. Nay, even the Chancellor of the Exchequer at last blazed out; but eventually calmer counsels (induced, probably, by the approach of eight o'clock) prevailed, and a resolution, proposed by Mr. Reed, to the effect that the House was of opinion that no stain rested on the character of Mr. Bates, was agreed to without contest.

Amongst personal episodes may be mentioned a breaking-out of attendance in the House by Dr. Kenealy. Hitherto that "learned Theban" has, except on certain special occasions, been somewhat contemptuous of his Parliamentary duties, never appearing in his place. Very lately he has been, comparatively, a frequent sitter; and he has now and again mingled, like any rational member, in discussions in Committee. One night he thought fit to intervene while a vote for dockyards was in consideration, and began to talk about disaffection being rife in this country, and the perfect right of the Emperor of Russia to help himself to Constantinople, and so on. Naturally enough—the prospect being that he was in for an interminable oration—there were loud cries of "Order!" and interruption. Thereupon the member for Stoke assumed what may be called his *Magna-Charta* manner, in that tone which by a figure might be called dogmatic, but which some people would designate offensive, and using language which can only be described as Kenealy-ese, said, with disagreeable emphasis, that "he intended to be heard." Once, too, he seemed inclined to beard the Chairman, who comforted himself with admirable dignity and self-possession; but this approached so near to outrage that the House universally poured out such a shout almost of execration that even the thrice-double audacity of the representative of all England, we will not say quailed, that would, of course, be an insult, but, at least, gave way before it. On Thursday the honourable member distinguished himself by reproducing in many of its unpleasant details a recent criminal trial. A retort, which cannot be called courteous or in good taste, was made upon him by telling a tale, in which the honourable gentleman himself figured as the recipient of a sentence without hard labour, which was the gist of an accusation which he made against the presiding Judge at the late trial. There is no doubt that he demeaned himself with great coolness, and shook off the attack, as he himself would say, "like dewdrops from a lion's mane."

On Wednesday afternoon was happily achieved the conclusion of the Estimates; and on the next day, the last votes in Supply having been reported, the way was clear for that interesting event of the Session—the introduction of the Appropriation Bill.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Earl of Shaftesbury called attention to the last report of Mr. Redgrave, Inspector of Factories, with reference to the regulations of labour in the cotton-mills of Bombay, and complained that a large number of the employees were under twelve years, that the hours of labour were excessive, and that Sunday work was resorted to. The Marquis of Salisbury stated that he had already communicated with the Government of Bombay on the subject, and that a Royal Commission had been appointed, and was now sitting. The question was one of great importance, as the cotton trade of India was being rapidly developed; but he feared that any attempt to limit the hours of labour by legislation would be looked upon in that country as a conspiracy for the purpose of promoting the interests of Manchester manufacturers. The County Surveyors' Superannuation Bill and the Public Works Loan Bill were passed through Committee; the Department of Science and Art Bill and the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill were read the second time; and the Entail Amendment (Scotland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House held a short sitting on Monday, and advanced several bills a stage with little or no discussion. The report of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill and the Employers and Workmen Bill were received, some verbal amendments having been made. The County Surveyors' Superannuation Bill was read the third time; the Department of Science and Art Bill and the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill were passed through Committee; the Public Works Loans (Money) Bill and the Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland) Bill were read the third time; and the Militia Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill the second time.

Several bills were advanced a stage on Tuesday. The Vivisection Regulation Bill was withdrawn; the Turbopike Acts Continuance Bill and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill were passed through Committee; the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Bill was read the second time; the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill and the Department of Science and Art Bill were read the third time; the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments, and the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments to the Friendly Societies Bill and the Public Health Bill were agreed to. Lord Carnarvon, referring to the position of the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa, said he had the satisfaction of being able to assure their Lordships that affairs on the Gold Coast were both politically and financially encouraging. The revenue, estimated by Sir Garnet Wolsley at £50,000, had reached £74,000 last year; and in consequence a loan of £10,000 had been repaid. The ordinance abolishing slavery had also worked smoothly, but a difficulty had arisen from the conflict of jurisdiction along the coast, owing to the French stations being intermixed with our territory. He trusted, however, that this state of things would be soon remedied, and a fair and equitable arrangement for an exchange of territory effected between the English and French Governments. Negotiations on the subject were still pending, but nothing should be finally concluded until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering it. Lord Russell moved an address to her Majesty praying that directions might be given that precautions be adopted to give security to the lives of British seamen during the time that Parliament is not sitting. On an assurance by the Duke of Richmond that legislative measures were being taken to that end, the motion was not pressed.

The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill, and the Employers and Workmen Bill were, on Thursday, read the third time and passed. The Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill passed through Committee. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting of the House yesterday week Mr. Bates put to Mr. Disraeli a question of which he had given notice. The hon. member desired to know whether the Government would assent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations of Mr. Pimmsoll as far as they affected his (Mr. Bates's) conduct as a shipowner. Mr. Disraeli said that he did not think the occasion was one which called for the appointment of a Select Committee. He was of opinion that the expressions of contrition which Mr. Pimmsoll had given utterance to covered that portion of his speech in which reference was made by him to members of the House. However, every man was the best judge of his own honour, and, if Mr. Bates thought a Committee was necessary, Mr. Disraeli would not only not oppose the motion, but would give him every facility in his power in carrying out his object. Sir Charles Adderley, without comment, then moved the second reading of the Unseaworthy Shipping Bill, the official title of the last Merchant Shipping Bill introduced by the Government. Mr. Monk had on the paper an amendment, which, however, he did not press, though he took the opportunity of offering a few remarks. As he sat down Mr. Pimmsoll and Mr. Bates rose together. The Speaker called upon the latter, who, with much emotion, proceeded to defend himself against the charges of Mr. Pimmsoll, directly meeting the point at issue by stating that the ships of his that were lost were worth when they sailed £105,235, and that they were insured for only £64,000. Proof of this and of other circumstances adduced to show his good faith, Mr. Bates said, was contained in official documents which he held in his hand, and which he would be glad to show to any hon. member. Mr. Pimmsoll next spoke, but made no reference of any kind to Mr. Bates or to the statement the House had just listened to. He devoted himself to showing at considerable length the need of legislation; and, whilst urging the Government to accept the amendments of which Mr. Reed had given notice, he declared that he would do nothing to imperil the chances of the Government bill becoming law without delay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that whilst the Government were not prepared to enter upon the discussion of a load-line, they would agree to the passing of such an instruction to the Committee as should permit a full and fair consideration of the subjects of deck-loading and the shipment of grain in bulk. They would also accept Mr. Herschell's amendment dealing with penalties for sending to sea an unseaworthy ship. The debate was continued by Mr. A. Peel, Mr. Reed, Mr. Bentinck (who brought up Mr. Pimmsoll on a point of order), Mr. Herschell, and Mr. Goschen, who said that, as the Government were evidently prepared to accept the principle involved in Mr. Reed's amendments touching deck-loading and the shipment of grain in bulk, it would be a more manly and more convenient course for them to introduce clauses themselves rather than to leave them to be evolved by the Committee. After a speech from Mr. Macvey, Mr. Disraeli made a few remarks explaining that the Government had brought in this bill not in consequence of the coercion of public opinion, but by its assistance. The second reading was then agreed to, and the Committee fixed for Monday. At the evening sitting attention was called to the registration of women as medical practitioners, and to the system of importing refined sugar from France. The House went into Committee of Supply, and

the Civil Service Estimates were then proceeded with. The Lords' amendments to the Friendly Societies Bill were afterwards considered and agreed to.

There was an extra sitting on Saturday, designed to bring up the arrears on the votes on Supply. Before the House got into Committee Mr. Charles Lewis returned to the Smallbone case, and moved a resolution to the effect that the power of committal for contempt of Court by county-court Judges ought to be placed under greater legislative restraint. On a division 18 voted with Mr. Lewis and 74 against him. The House then went into Committee, and, on the vote for the Scotch education, was occupied for some time in considering the question of a grant of £200 for the endowment of what was called a "chair of pedagogy," the discussion being varied by questioning as to whether "pedagogy" was a science at all, or required a chair. The proposal for the vote was ultimately withdrawn by the Government. The House remained in Committee till just before six o'clock, when progress was reported. There was a succession of fights over attempts made to proceed with various bills which stood next on the orders, in all cases the opponents of progress in general business on a Saturday afternoon proving successful. The orders disposed of, Mr. Bates rose and, without comment, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into Mr. Pimmsoll's charges against himself. Sir Wilfrid Lawson opposed the motion, specifically on the ground that Mr. Bates had twice taken the opportunity of denying Mr. Pimmsoll's charges, and had amply vindicated himself, whilst Mr. Pimmsoll, hearing the denial, and rising immediately after its utterance, had in no way referred to it. Sir Stafford Northcote said Mr. Pimmsoll had neither substantiated nor withdrawn his allegations against the character of Mr. Bates, and the right hon. gentleman was strongly of opinion that Mr. Bates had the right either to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry or a vote of the House declaring its utter disbelief in the charges. Mr. Reed urged that it would not be fair to enter upon such an inquiry at a time when Mr. Pimmsoll was in a state of ill-health. Sir Charles Dilke was in favour of the appointment of a Committee, but thought the inquiry ought to be extended so as to comprehend the implied charges against other members of the House. The Marquis of Hartington pointed out certain "grave and serious objections" to the appointment of a Committee; though, he added, he would not oppose the motion if it were, upon consideration, supported by the leader of the House. Mr. Ward Hunt, in a speech characterised by much warmth of manner, challenged Mr. Reed, as the representative of Mr. Pimmsoll, to move a vote declaring that no stain rested on the character of Mr. Bates. Mr. Reed accepted the challenge, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson having withdrawn his amendment, moved a resolution to the effect that, "in the opinion of the House no stain rests upon the character of the member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements made in the House by the member for Derby." This, being accepted by Mr. Bates, was put from the chair, when Mr. Bentinck moved to add as a rider to the amendment words condemnatory of Mr. Pimmsoll's action. Mr. Bates appealed to Mr. Bentinck not to press this proposal, adding, "I never like to hit a man when he is down." Mr. Bentinck thereupon withdrew his motion; and, after a vain attempt by Sir Charles Dilke to obtain the addition of words clearing "any other member of the House," Mr. Reed's motion was agreed to.

On Monday Mr. Bell took his seat for Hartlepool. Dr. Kenealy was, after a prolonged absence from his Parliamentary duties, present, and brought up some arrears by presenting a petition and giving notices of three questions relating to the Tichborne case. Several notices were given of resolutions to be moved next Session. Amongst the questions was one addressed to the Premier by Colonel Leigh, who wanted to know whether Mr. Cross's Offences Against the Person Bill would be introduced as one of the earliest measures of next Session. Mr. Disraeli answered that the measure "would not be lost sight of," but that, on the whole, it was inconvenient to seek to pledge the Government. In reply to Mr. Smollett, Mr. W. H. Smith said that, if the arrangements of public business permitted, the statement on the Indian Budget would be made next Monday, whereupon Mr. Fawcett gave notice that he would move a resolution expressing the disapproval of the late period of the Session at which the Indian Budget was brought forward. On the motion to go into Committee on the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, Mr. E. J. Reed moved as an amendment that the overloading of merchant ships cannot be effectually restrained unless owners and captains are prohibited from loading their ships beyond a load-line limit of safety which has either been sanctioned by the Government or submitted to the Government for record. After a short debate, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed cause why the Government could not accept the proposal, Mr. Reed withdrew his amendment and the House went into Committee. The consideration of the measure at this stage occupied several hours. A clause prohibiting deck cargoes, proposed by Mr. Reed, was negatived by 193 to 130; but another clause which he proposed, prohibiting the carriage of grain cargoes in bulk unsecured by bags, or by shifting boards or bulksheads, was agreed to. Mr. Herschell moved a new clause relating to the penalties on sending unseaworthy ships to sea, which was agreed to, and this concluded the Committee.

Notice was given on Tuesday by Dr. Kenealy that he would at the first opportunity call attention to the sentence passed by Mr. Justice Brett on Colonel Baker at the Croydon Assizes. Mr. Lowther informed Mr. Huggess that no final action would be taken in regard to the transfer to France of the British territory of the Gambia until ample opportunity had been afforded to Parliament for an expression of its opinion. On the order for Supply Mr. Lefevre brought under notice the departmental report on the training of cadets for the Navy and the proposed abandonment of the principle of competitive examinations on the entry of cadets, and moved that this step was inexpedient. The motion was supported by Mr. Lowe, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. E. J. Reed, and Sir T. Acland; and opposed by Mr. Hunt, Mr. A. Egerton, and Sir J. Hay. It was contended on the one hand, by the advocates of the motion, that the new system was in reality the restoration of patronage, and that the effect would be to draw the officers of the Navy from a narrowed circle. On the other hand, it was argued, on behalf of the Government, that no beneficial results were to be obtained from establishing competitive examinations among boys of twelve years old; that the question was not one of patronage, but merely whether the patronage of the First Lord of the Admiralty was fairly distributed; and that it was so was unimpeachable. The motion, being pressed to a division, was defeated by 133 to 76. Sir J. Lubbock urged the desirability of the Government taking steps to secure for the army and navy volunteers facilities for drill and exercise in the Artillery ground similar to those originally granted to the London trained bands, and which are now enjoyed by the London Militia. Mr. Hardy observed that the Government had no right or authority to interfere in the question, which was one of private property, and he understood that the Hon. Artillery Company would invalidate their lease if they admitted the City volunteers to use the ground. The Militia were on the same footing as the

Volunteers, inasmuch as they were the successors of the old Trained Bands. The other matters discussed on the order for Supply were the unsatisfactory position on board her Majesty's ships of the artificers in respect of pay and promotion, to which Mr. Gost directed attention, and the advisability of deferring the completion of the Indeflexible or any other ship specially designed to carry guns of thirty-five tons weight and upwards until those guns had been subjected to a test equal to what they might be expected to undergo in war time, to which notice was drawn by Captain Price. Afterwards the House went into Committee, when Mr. Hunt moved the remaining naval estimates, and in doing so explained the changes contemplated for improving the position of warrant officers, and the new scheme of naval promotion and retirement, which Mr. Goschen pronounced a moderate one that he could commend to the acceptance of the House. A lengthened discussion followed on the vote for dockyards, which was ultimately agreed to, as were also the votes for naval stores, steam machinery in ship-building by contract, new buildings, machinery, and repairs (the item of £800 for the new naval college at Dartmouth being first struck out on account of the want of time for its discussion). Among the other votes agreed to were the vote for Greenwich Hospital and the British Museum vote (£82,276). The National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill and the Statute Law Revision Bill were passed through Committee. The National School Teachers' Residences (Ireland) Bill was read the second time. The Lords' Amendments to the Entail Amendment (Scotland) Bill were considered and agreed to. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the Chimney-Sweepers Bill, the Public Health (Scotland) Act (1867) Amendment Bill, the Local Government Boards (Provisional Orders) Confirmation (Aberdeen, Barnsley, &c.) Bill, the Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment Bill, and the Local Government Boards (Provisional Orders) Confirmation (Leyton, &c.) Bill were read the third time and passed.

On the motion for going into Supply, on Wednesday, Mr. Dodson called attention, in an elaborate speech, replete with minute financial and fiscal details, to the unusual amount of the Supplementary Estimates this year. In the aggregate they amounted up to £417,700, and thus not only was the Chancellor of the Exchequer's calculated surplus swallowed up, but there was a probable deficit of £300,000. This, he conceived, justified him in censuring the injudicious financial arrangements of the Government and in calling on the Chancellor of the Exchequer for some explanation of our gloomy prospects. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied altogether that the Supplementary Estimates were excessive this year; indeed, for the year when Mr. Dodson was liable for the preparation of the Estimates they amounted to £388,000. When the Budget was introduced, he mentioned that there would be Supplementary Estimates, but that they would not exceed the expected increase of the yield of the Revenue over the Estimate. The Revenue returns fully justified this calculation, and they showed that from Customs, Excise, and Stamps in the first four months of the year there was an increase of a million beyond his calculation. His Budget proposals, therefore, were completely justified. Mr. Gladstone, who remarked that he was not aware that this financial discussion was coming on, fully indorsed Mr. Dodson's criticisms, and went on to repeat the complaint he had already made more than once this Session of the increasing tendency of Parliament and the public not to control but to stimulate public expenditure. He admitted that he was taking an unpopular and old-fashioned course, but he contended that the whole finance of the year ought to be laid before Parliament in the Budget. "These supplementary-votes," he insisted, were a series of little Budgets, which concealed the real state of our finances, and by which the responsibility of new taxation was avoided, and he wound up with a vehement denunciation of what he called the "three-fold cord" of Conservative financial policy—steadily to increase the expenditure, to vote sums for the reduction of the Debt—and never to impose a new tax. Mr. Whalley made some farewell remarks on the Tichborne trial, in which he denounced the atrocious conspiracy by which the Claimant had been deprived of his estates and shut up in prison; after which the House went into Committee, and in the course of about two hours disposed of the remaining Estimates, consisting of classes 4, 5, and 6 of the Civil Service Votes; and thus concluded the business of Supply for the Session. The Public Works Loans Bill passed through Committee; and in Committee on the Judicature Bill the new clauses were disposed of, most of the members in whose names they stood being absent when called on, and the consideration of the schedules was commenced. The National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

Sir H. Havelock, on Thursday, gave notice that next Session he would call attention to the desirability of employing soldiers and sailors in civil occupations, and move for a Committee on the subject. In reply to Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Cross declined to state in what prison Jean Luie is confined. Lord J. Manners informed Mr. Bruce that telegraphic communication with the Channel Islands would be probably restored next week. Mr. W. H. Smith declined to answer a question of Mr. Whalley as to the payments made to witnesses in the Tichborne case (the question having special reference to Charles Oton). Mr. Lowther, in reply to Sir E. Wilmot, said it was true that there had been a disturbance near Quithal on the Gold Coast last month, but it arose out of local causes, and not from any general feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government of the country. Mr. Cross, in reply to another question from the hon. baronet, said the subject of the appointment of a public prosecutor was under the consideration of the Government. On the order of the day for the report of Supply, Dr. Kenealy called attention to the sentence imposed by Mr. Justice Brett upon Colonel Baker at the recent Croydon Assizes. He said there was a growing feeling abroad that the law was not administered in the manner that justice demanded—that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor, and he complained that the sentence was unaccompanied by hard labour. Mr. Cross deprecated any discussion upon the subject. Major Dickson said that the case of Colonel Baker was not the only one in which the punishment of hard labour had been omitted. In 1850 a member of the legal profession was tried before Lord Campbell for a cruel assault upon his own son; he was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but without hard labour. He thought that that individual ought to be the last man in that House to complain that the sentence upon Colonel Baker was not accompanied by hard labour. After some remarks from Sir W. Fraser in praise of the conduct of Miss Dickinson, Dr. Kenealy admitted the fact of his being tried in 1850 for an assault upon his son whom, in the exercise of his discretion as a parent, he had thought it right to chastise. He had undergone his sentence, and he felt that he left the prison without being lowered in the opinion of honourable men. Several years after that circumstance, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, her Majesty elevated him to the position of a Queen's Counsel. The subject then dropped, and the report of Committee of Supply was agreed to. The Appropriation Bill was brought in and read a first time. The Unseaworthy Ships Bill, as amended, was then considered, and occupied the House for the greater portion of the remainder of the night.

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

The best criticism we can offer upon Mrs. Linton's "Atone-ment of Leam Dundas," the new attraction of the *Cornhill*, in this early stage of its progress, is that it is a thoroughly clever story. Every paragraph shows consummate literary skill: we must wait and see whether the materials thus scientifically arranged will be kindled by the spark of genius. "The Hand of Ethelberta" is also very clever and entertaining, with a situation in the shape of a butler with a literary daughter, new in fiction, and nicely poised on the limit between serious interest and burlesque. An essay on Herick, by a critic of no ordinary ability, is a very important contribution to the study of an author of whom much has been written, but little intelligently. It is the fashion to compare Herick to Catullus, but "E. W. G." gives sound reasons for deeming a parallel with Martial more appropriate. In some points, of course, the comparison fails. Herick's muse is essentially rustic, Martial's urban; Herick has far more fancy, Martial far more wit; Herick has many insipid pieces, Martial not one. Perhaps the most generally interesting paper in the number is a very ingenious one on the feats performed by calculating prodigies and blindfolded chess-players. The writer seems inclined to refer these almost preternatural exploits to a power of actually picturing before the mind's eye the ciphering to be accomplished, or the game to be played, according to the conditions of the problem.

The indefatigable Mrs. Oliphant begins a new story in *Macmillan*. The plot scarcely seems likely to prove of thrilling interest, but there are numerous touches of quiet beauty and subtle delicacy of observation. The "Curate in Charge," who gives the title to the fiction, is one of the gentle, unobtrusive characters which Mrs. Oliphant delights to draw, and which usually prove to have more in them than is indicated by their dæmon. The remainder of the contents are of very unequal value and not very interesting character. The most important paper is that by M. Clement-Ganneau on the Arab population of Palestine, chiefly remarkable for the writer's view that the bulk of the inhabitants are lineally descended from the ancient Canaanites. Mr. Sutherland Edwards's notice of municipal self-government in Russia, Miss Octavia Hill's elegant plea for the provision of open spaces for the people, and Mrs. Brotherton's pretty "Cuckoo Song" also deserve honorable mention.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with a warmhearted and graceful tribute to the late Professor Cairnes, from the pen of the man of all men from whom such a tribute is most appropriate, Professor Fawcett. Remarkable indeed is the parallel between these distinguished individuals—both professors, both political economists, both of the school of Mill, both wielding great public influence, and both the victims of physical afflictions which would have disabled men of less ardent spirit: here, we hope, the parallel will end, for we cannot afford to lose Mr. Fawcett as prematurely as we have lost Mr. Cairnes. Another paper of very great interest, by Mr. W. Digby, bears the somewhat unfortunate title of "Home-Rule Government in Ceylon," and describes the happy result of the restoration to the people of their old municipal institutions, which had fallen into abeyance since the British conquest. By this means a cheap and effective organisation has been created for the administration of public funds and the execution of public works; and the people seem fully qualified to relieve their rulers of every care but the general supervision of local affairs. "The Mediterranean of Japan" is a glowing and very delightful account of a visit to the shores of the Seto Uchi, or inland sea of the Japanese archipelago. The scenery and climate—in summer, at least—would seem to resemble those of Devonshire, without the drawback of Devonian humidity; and the enthusiastic traveller cannot say enough in praise of the intelligent and courteous natives. Professor Hunter's criticism of Mr. Cross's labour legislation, Mr. Symonds's disquisition on the fragments of the Ælætic philosophers, and the continuation of "Beauchamp's Career" are the most remarkable among the other contributions to the number.

The most readable papers in the *Contemporary* are the continuation of Mr. Grant Duff's notes of his Indian tour, treating principally of the Punjab and Delhi; and Signora Mario's memorial notice of Carlo Cattaneo. Cattaneo is described as the most eminent of modern Italian economists. Of his claims in this respect it is impossible to judge from the data here supplied; but he was evidently a man of lofty and noble character, not exempt from that tinge of impracticability which commonly mars the finer spirits among Italian patriots. Events occurring as we write confer great interest upon Mr. T. J. Massey's demand for the prohibition of "advance notes" in satisfaction of seamen's wages. Canon Todd's attempt to show that there is no fear of the Roman Catholic Church interfering with Protestant marriages can hardly be considered very satisfactory, as the present system may avowedly be modified at any time by the promulgation of the decrees of the Council of Trent in this country. The Canon's argument, moreover, seems to take note only of ecclesiastical marriages, ignoring the civil contracts, which are becoming more numerous year by year.

Blackwood has a valuable article on the reorganisation of the French army, obviously from the pen of some resident, who has paid much attention to the subject. The picture presented is not in all respects a bright one. While warmly commending some of the new regulations, and speaking in the highest terms of the patriotism and intelligence of the majority of the officers, the writer pronounces the War Minister unequal to his post, confirms all that has been said of the degree to which the regiments are kept beneath their nominal strength, the funds voted for troops being for the present necessarily devoted to the purchase of material, and generally considers that the prospect of the French army being brought up to the level of the German is very remote. It may be doubted whether too much importance is not attached to the question. We do not think that France ever will be able to cope with Germany without powerful allies; but given these, a comparatively moderate degree of efficiency might still be enough for the purpose. The sparkling chapters of "The Dilemma" bring us to the great Indian mutiny, which is, so far, principally exhibited on its liveliest side. The universal panic affords plentiful opportunities for humorous description, which will, no doubt, soon give way to a sterner kind of interest. "Nan" is a very gay story; and the magazine also boasts, this month, a charming song of the plaintive order, and a really fine order. An essentially ludicrous attempt to extract some credit for the Government out of this muddled and bungled Session is rendered still more ludicrous by the writer's unconsciousness of the humiliation awaiting his party on the Merchant Shipping Bill. We have seldom seen a more apt illustration of the folly of crying "Peace, peace!" when there is no peace.

The magazines at this period of the year usually contain a large proportion of the kind of papers by accepting which an intelligent editor shows discrimination, but for which he contends with equal warrant that the public can very well afford to wait. *Fraser* is this month almost entirely made up of such articles. We are glad to be informed, by an evidently competent authority, of the organisation of the sailors and marines and of those inner details concerning each corps into which the

public eye could hardly otherwise penetrate; glad also to know how the Germans dress and amuse themselves; not uninterested in the inquiry, "What was Primitive Christianity?" or even in the not very satisfactory explanation how the Tipperary electors, clamorous for liberty at home, recently brought themselves to vote for the most virulent and offensive among the advocates of negro slavery across the Atlantic. Yet we could well have waited for all these things, and are, on the whole, disposed to prefer Mr. Longman's account of his exploration of the varied scenery of Madeira, and the very pleasant antiquarian paper on "Old Rings and Seals."

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, besides Mr. Fraucillon's and Mr. McCarthy's capital fictions, has a valuable paper on "Ultramontanism in Ireland." The moral is the old one, that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, however personally well-intentioned, cannot bind their successors, and that consequently all ecclesiastics with them are but vanity and vexation of spirit.

Temple Bar is chiefly devoted to fiction. Besides the serial tales "Leah" and "Her Dearest Poe"—both good specimens of the sensational class of fiction—"Bitter Fruit," "Laughing Madness," and "Frona" are very readable stories. Miss Tuckey's "Out of Reach" is a pretty and musical lyric.

The *Month* has several papers containing much really valuable information—the continuation, for example, of that on St. Jerome's correspondence, and that on the Catholic missions in Corea. The most remarkable contribution, however, is an essay on Mr. Tennyson's recent dramatic performance, which indicates a greater readiness to acquiesce in the poet's impartial estimate of Mary Tudor's character than we should have been prepared for in such a quarter.

The most important among the selections of the *Transatlantic* is Mr. C. Brace's article on "Imperialism," an urgent question in the United States, as elsewhere. Mr. Mortimer Collins's defence of Dr. Hayman, in the *St. James's Magazine*, is a mere piece of special pleading, but might have produced some effect if it had appeared before Dr. Hayman's escapade at the Brighton Church Congress had convinced the country of his unfitness for the head-mastership of Rugby or of any other school. *Tinsley and Belgravia* are readable, but not notable. *London Society* is entertaining too; but the best critique on its "True Story of Punch" is Canning's "Story, Lord bless you, I have none to tell, Sir."

All the World Over is extremely entertaining. We have especially to note the conclusion of "Birds of Passage," a novelette worthy of a magazine of much higher pretensions. *Good Words*, among other interesting contributions, has a highly satisfactory account of the excellent management of the Peabody trustees. We have also received the New Monthly, the Argosy, the Victoria Magazine, the Monthly Packet, Cassell's Magazine, All the Year Round, the Sunday Magazine, the Expounder, and the Practical Magazine.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HOBART.

Frederick John, Lord Hobart, Assistant Financial Secretary in the India Office, died on the 21st ult. He was born March 6, 1821, the second son of Augustus Edward, Earl of Buckinghamshire, by his first wife, Mary, eldest daughter of John Williams, King's Sergeant, and sister to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, P.C. Lord Hobart became heir-apparent to his father on the death, only three months since, of his elder brother, Vere Henry, Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras. He married March 27, 1856, Catherine Annesley, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, late Bishop of Bombay, and leaves four daughters and an only son, Sydney Carr, now Lord Hobart, heir-apparent to the Earldom of Buckinghamshire, who was born 1860.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

A telegram from Copenhagen announces the death of Hans Christian Andersen, the celebrated Danish writer, in his seventy-first year. He was the son of humble parents, and his early years were passed in struggling poverty and obscurity. His abilities at length attracted attention, interest was excited on his behalf, and he was sent to a Government school and educated free of expense. He then went to college, and soon afterwards began to obtain a reputation by his writings. After travelling in Italy he visited the Danish Court in 1844, and received a pension in the following year. His fairy tales, with which his reputation is associated, have been translated into very many languages, and are everywhere popular. In April last his seventieth birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm. Deputations from various parts presented their congratulations to him, the King of Denmark decorated him, and an edition of one of his works was published in fifteen languages to commemorate the event. We gave a portrait and memoir of Hans Christian Andersen in the Number for April 17.

The War Office is making arrangements for the encampment of 5000 men and 1000 horses in the autumn at Lewes.

The Settle and Carlisle extension of the Midland Railway was on Monday opened for goods traffic. The line will probably be opened for passenger traffic next spring.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor laid, in the town of Newtownards, on Tuesday, the foundation-stone of a church, the cost of which (about £5000) is to be defrayed by the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.

At the half-yearly meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company, last week, it was agreed that a sum not exceeding £20,000 should be applied to the purpose of the experiments in connection with the project of a submarine tunnel between England and France.

The members of the High Court of Foresters, whose meeting this year has been held at Southampton, were chiefly occupied on Wednesday in discussing various propositions for amending the general laws of the order. The professors of Political Economy and Social Science at the University of Bonn were introduced to the meeting. They expressed their interest in the efforts made by such organisations to enable the working classes, by their prudence and thrift, to provide for those contingencies to which all were liable. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet. Several members of Parliament were present, and spoke of the value and importance of friendly societies.

The annual meeting of the Blackburn Agricultural Society was held, on Thursday week, in Wilton Park. There was a great display of agricultural instruments. The Yorkshire Agricultural Society's Show, which opened at Driffield, on Tuesday morning, has been very successful. The entries exceeded those of the Royal at Taunton by 155; and the visitors on Tuesday were 200 more than on the opening day at Sheffield last year.—The horse show at the Royal Dublin Society's yards opened on Tuesday, and presented a fine collection of animals. The total number amounts to 615, of which the majority are hunters. The Royal Agricultural Society's challenge cup, value £50, was awarded to Eclipse, a splendid animal, the property of Messrs. Mooney, of Crumlin.



STATUE OF RICHARD BAXTER.

This eminent Puritan divine of the seventeenth century was born at Ilwston, in Shropshire, in 1615, and the close of his life, which ended in 1691, was passed in the neighbourhood of London. But he was minister of Kidderminster from the year 1640, when at the height of his religious influence; and the people of that town, with others all over England who value his teaching and example, have erected a statue of Richard Baxter there. On Wednesday week it was unveiled by Mrs. Philpott, the wife of the Bishop of Worcester. The weather was fine, and, as the day was observed as a general holiday in the town, there was a very large attendance. Among those present at the ceremony were Dean Stanley, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, the Rev. Donald Fraser, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop and Dean of Worcester, Sir W. Fraser, M.P., and Mr. C. Harrison, M.P. Dean Stanley delivered a long address on Baxter's life and works, and said it might be in the recollection of some present that he assisted at a similar celebration at Bedford last year. It was difficult to conceive a greater contrast between two men than between John Bunyan and Richard Baxter—between the stout, burly youth who played on the green at Elstow and the pale, dyspeptic student who came there from the banks of the Severn. Unlike Bunyan, Baxter lived not in the byways or corners of English history, but in the very thick of that crowded and eventful conflict in the seventeenth century. Known, feared, hated, beloved throughout the realm, he was one of those who, without occupying the first place among either thinkers or men of action, held an important place among both. For deeds and words together there was none who could stand comparison with Richard Baxter. Look at his labours in that town. There were three or four parishes that had been raised by their pastor's work to national, almost to world-wide fame. Of these the most conspicuous was Kidderminster. Baxter without Kidderminster would have been but part of himself; Kidderminster without him would have been famous for nothing but its carpets. But they gave him a place from which he moved the world, and he gave them a fame which brought thither representatives of all classes, even from beyond the Atlantic. His deeds belonged to that place, but his words belonged to all mankind. Bishop Burnet was right in saying he meddled in too many things, and was too subtle and metaphysical in everything; but it was that very tissue of contradictory labour and unprofitable stuff in which, if one might borrow a figure from their world-famous manufacture, there ran golden threads and solid strings which redeemed the most obscure parts from ignominy and were woven at times into bits of glorious splendour. There never was a case where the spirit so triumphed over the feebleness of the body as in his long conflict with disease. In a stormy and divided age he advocated unity and comprehension. Many other thoughts abounded in that teeming brain, but they were more or less secondary. "In necessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity." This famous maxim was dug out by Baxter from an obscure German treatise, and was made the motto of his life, till it gradually entered into universal literature and was deemed worthy of no less name than that of the great Augustine, who, it was feared, with all his piety, never wrote anything so good and so wise. Again and again, amid all his contradictions, Baxter fell back on the creed of the Lord's Prayer and the Decalogue as the essentials of religion, even to the objection—as terrifying to his own age as ours—that the breadth of his scheme would even admit Papist and Socinian. He replied, "So much the better and fitter it is to be made the motto of our concord." Referring to Baxter's narrative of his life and times, the Dean said Sir James Stephen many years ago advised him to read the last twenty pages of the First Part, and he followed the



STATUE OF RICHARD BAXTER, THE PURITAN DIVINE, AT KIDDERMINSTER.

advice, and recommended those who heard him to do the same. It contained warnings which they all needed, whether Churchmen or Nonconformists, whether Radical, Liberal, or Conservative. Baxter exemplified as few men else had done this confluence of all Christian influences. Born of Puritan parents, he was converted by a book of Jesuit devotion, took orders in the Church of England and was offered a bishopric. He was at the same time an upholder of Evangelical Nonconformity, the friend of Owen, of Howe, of Hampden, and of Pym; and, again, on the other hand, the zealous admirer of Hooker, the most majestic of our divines, and of George Herbert, the most saintly of our sacred poets. He was claimed, too, as the first parent of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was also claimed as the first parent of the extreme school of Nonconformists, and as the champion, and sometimes the almost solitary champion, of scrupulous consciences. In these and other multiplied aspects Baxter was a living proof that Church membership and Dissent, with free, bold, thoughtful, and fervent devotion, not only could exist in the same Church, but in the same individual. The excessive demands of uniformity, under which Baxter and his brethren suffered, and but for which they would not have been parted from that Church, had been one and all swept away by that indignant Church and nation. The enlightened protest which he was almost the first to deliver against the exclusive dogmas contained or supposed to be contained in some part of the Church formularies had been indorsed by almost one half of the clergy and nearly all the Episcopate. They must not forget that he whose memory they now peacefully commemorated lived in a world of turmoil and invective. By Quakers he was denounced as a child of darkness; by Calvinists as a fanatical Quaker; by Churchmen as a Socinian; by Independents as a Papist; by Loyalists as a traitor doomed to the very depths of hell. That was now long past and gone; the pamphlets of his assaults, and his rejoinders and counter-rejoinders, had sunk deeper than ever plummet sounded. The chaff of his life, the chaff of his writings, the chaff of that age was sifted and winnowed away, and the pure wheat remained gathered into the eternal garner. It was a proof of his real goodness and eminence that the nobler memories of his character had survived the trivial and acrimonious elements with which he was encompassed. Those of his contemporaries who discerned his worth now turned out to be more correct judges, more prescient seers, than the narrow partisans who saw in him the mere butt for slander, the representative of an opposite school. His tall, meagre figure, his gaunt features were once more among us. This recalled to us something higher and more universal than those great efforts of which he had spoken for union, or his struggles for liberty; and his struggles for liberty and his works had entered into that everlasting rest of which he spoke. He had taught us the way to that rest in words which rose above the jargon of all sects, and must strike a chord in the most philosophic no less than in the most devout mind. Dr. Stoughton also delivered an address, which was followed by other speeches. At the close the Bishop of Worcester moved, and Mr. T. Lea seconded, a vote of thanks to Dean Stanley and Dr. Stoughton. We give an illustration of the statue, which is of white marble, above life size, upon a pedestal of Aberdeen granite. The sculptor is Mr. T. Brock.

SWINDON, MARLBOROUGH, AND ANDOVER RAILWAY.

A work of great promised advantage to Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire was begun on Wednesday week. The first turf for the Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover Railway, the Act for the construction of which was obtained without oppo-



LORD ERNEST BRUCE TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE SWINDON, MARLBOROUGH, AND ANDOVER RAILWAY.

sition in the Session of 1873, was turned by Lord Ernest Bruce, the chairman of the company. He sits in Parliament for the borough of Marlborough, where his brother, the Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G., is a large landed proprietor. The noble Marquis, in common with other landowners in the district to be traversed by the new line, has promoted the undertaking in a liberal spirit. The project has been taken up with great spirit throughout the locality, and the board of directors consists entirely of county gentlemen. The new line will commence at the Swindon Junction of the Great Western Railway and pass through an agricultural district to Marlborough, where it will join the Marlborough Railway, which runs southward to Savernake, a station on the Berks and Hants Extension Railway, from which point the new line will run past Durbage, Colingbourne, Ludgershall, and Weyhill, to Andover Junction on the South-Western Railway. The distance between the two junctions is 31 miles, of which 6 miles are existing lines. The directors point out in their prospectus that the completion of this last link of a direct railway between Manchester and Southampton will bring into immediate connection the manufacturing districts of the north-west of England and the Welsh coal-fields with the southern ports of England, affording a choice of seven separate routes, by which most of the principal railways of this country—the Great Western, the London and North-Western, and the Midland lines of railway—are brought into direct communication with the London and South-Western Railway system. The saving of distance from the different stations between Gloucester, the capital of the Severn Valley, and Southampton is great. Among the local advantages may be mentioned the fact that the line will supply to Marlborough College and to the town and neighbourhood of Marlborough the means of direct and speedy communication between the northern and southern divisions of the county of Wilt, and the counties of Gloucester and Hants. The line will also be of great convenience to a numerous population in the western portion of Berkshire, where a line from Didcot, through Newbury, to Maidenhead had been projected, and an Act for its construction obtained, but as yet that work has not commenced. It is anticipated that the line will be completed within two years and a half from the present time.

The "Year-Book of Facts for 1874" (Ward, Lock, and Tyler) beats its predecessors in clearness, compactness, and classification. Charles W. Vincent, F.R.S.E., has succeeded the late Mr. John Timbs in the production of this useful summary, which gives, in a few pithy sentences, the subject matter of long and often tedious papers on chemical, physical, mechanical, and geographical science, and allied subjects. Material progress has been made in science and allied arts during the past year, and the number of scientific workers has greatly increased. It is, however, somewhat disappointing to note the large number of comparatively trivial matters which men in the highest scientific positions have deemed worthy of profound thought and laborious investigation, while the larger and grander phenomena of nature are still accounted for by speculative theories.

The centenary of Daniel O'Connell's birthday has been celebrated this week at Dublin, the principal events being a popular demonstration and a banquet on Friday. The *Times*' correspondent at Dublin telegraphed on Wednesday night as follows:—"A large number of visitors from England, Scotland, and the provinces have arrived in Dublin to take part in the O'Connell celebration, and already the shopkeepers have begun to decorate their houses with banners, garlands, and mottoes, which are suspended across the streets. The following members of Parliament have intimated that they intend to represent the Catholic Union at the celebration:—Messrs. Smyth, Edmund Dease, Keyes O'Clery, Arthur Moore, J. G. McCarthy, and Major O'Reilly. The platform has been erected in Sackville-street."—"The proceedings on Wednesday were inaugurated by a grand high mass at the pro-cathedral, Marlborough-street. About forty bishops were present; and the Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke, preached a eulogistic sermon on O'Connell.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Wales, which includes in its representation all the Congregational Churches in the principality, has been held this week at Holywell. On Tuesday evening one of the union sermons was preached by the Rev. J. M. Evans, of Cardiff, and on Thursday another was delivered by the Rev. John Thomas, of Liverpool. Wednesday was chiefly occupied by conferences. One was held at seven o'clock in the morning, and at this a paper on the religious revival in connection with Wales was read, and was followed by addresses from several influential ministers and laymen. A second conference was held at ten o'clock, and a third in the afternoon. The president of the union, the Rev. Dr. Rees, of Swansea, presided at the ten a.m. and afternoon conference, and delivered a long and eloquent presidential address, basing his remarks upon what constituted the strength of the Christian Church. A paper was afterwards read and addresses were given, Professor Morris, of Brecon College, being one of the speakers. In the evening a public meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. Williams, of Merthyr Tydfil, and addresses on special topics were delivered, including one by the Rev. Dr. William Rees, of Liverpool. A final assembly sat on Thursday.

LAW AND POLICE.

The last case was heard in the Court of Chancery on Wednesday. It was an appeal by a shareholder in a company that had been ordered to be wound up.

On appeal to the Lords Justices in Chancery, the Vice-Chancellor's decision that a shareholder of the East Norfolk Tramway Company was not liable for his shares because he had been induced by misrepresentation to take them, was reversed on the ground that the plaintiff had elected to go on after he knew all the facts of the case.

The Lords Justices have decided that a bankrupt is not liable to arrest under an attachment pending the settlement of his affairs. They ruled, however, that when the bankruptcy proceedings were closed the creditor might enforce his attachment in order to compel the bankrupt to pay the debt (resulting from a breach of trust) out of his subsequently acquired property.

Mr. Henry Bishop has been appointed by the Bankruptcy Court receiver to the estate of Messrs. John Anderson and Co., merchants, of Philpot-lane, whose liabilities are estimated at £273,000.

Mr. Registrar Murray, on Wednesday, appointed a receiver to the estate of Messrs. De Costa, Realte, and Co., merchants, of Leadenhall-street and Manchester, whose liabilities are estimated at £600,000.

At the Manchester Assizes, on Monday, Mr. Frank Farrant, a woolstapler and commission agent, residing at Rochdale, sued the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for compensation for personal injuries on Aug. 18, 1874. The plaintiff was maimed in a collision on the defendants' railway at Eastwood, near Tedmorton, and, owing to the shock, was incapacitated from business for seven months. The defendants did not dispute their liability, and the jury assessed the damages at £250.

In an action brought by Mr. Callan, M.P., against the proprietor of a Dundalk newspaper for libel arising out of the election contest of 1874, a juror has been withdrawn by consent.

At the Wicklow Assizes, on Tuesday, Baron Dowse resumed the hearing of the action to recover damages for alleged libel and slander brought by Father O'Keefe against the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Vicar-General of the diocese of Ossory. The plaintiff claimed £3000; but the jury found for the defendant, with sixpence costs.

In the case of Mr. S. Whale, a member of the firm of Messrs. Mendelssohn, Whale, and Co., lace merchants, of Gutter-lane, City, who stood charged in the Mansion House with having stolen £800 worth of lace belonging to the partnership, the charge has been withdrawn and all imputations retracted. The defendant has consequently been discharged.

Messrs. Alexander and William Collie again appeared at the Guildhall Police Court on Wednesday, in answer to the charge of fraud preferred against them by the London and Westminster Bank. The additional witnesses called were Mr. William Brown, of the firm of Sanderson and Co.; Mr. George Borthwick (Young and Borthwick); Mr. Henry Lennard, of the firm of Bennison and Lennard; and Mr. R. Ainsworth, senior partner in the firm of Rainbow, Allerton, and Co. The inquiry will be resumed on Monday next.

Mr. Ernest Scott Lewis was charged at Bow-street, on Wednesday, with having obtained £480 by false pretences, that sum having, it was alleged, been advanced to him as a loan on a bill of sale under a declaration containing misrepresentations with regard to his affairs. The defendant was remanded.

For having sold intoxicating liquors without a license, a woman, a native of Germany, was, on Wednesday, fined £10 by the Thames police magistrate, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

A Bermondsey tradesman has been fined at Southwark for selling what is called "British arrowroot," a preparation of potato-starch, instead of the genuine West Indian article.

For selling exalac acid without wrapping it in a cover, with the word "poison" upon it, an oilman named Kempton, carrying on business in the Old Kent-road, has been fined at Lambeth £2 and costs.

John Patrick Conroy, a picture-dealer, living in Battersea, was charged at Wandsworth, on Tuesday, with selling photographic copies of registered copyrights in paintings. Mr. Ingham convicted in seventeen cases, imposing a penalty of £5 in each, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment. He also made an order for the forfeiture of the negatives and copies.

The trial of Frank Hamilton at the Middlesex Sessions for fraud on a woman who managed a hydropathic establishment in Marylebone, to whom he represented that he was related to the Duke of Abercorn and was possessed of great wealth, has resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. Two men were tried for breaking into a church at Ilmlicio, and were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and the same term of police supervision. Two old convicts were tried for violently robbing persons of their watches, and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, with subsequent police supervision. Three men were condemned to hard labour of from twelve to eighteen months for a robbery of linoleum belonging to Messrs. Maple and Co.

Frederick Hunt, who murdered his wife and daughter at Penge, about four months ago, was

tried at Croydon Assizes yesterday week, when the jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be kept in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Edward Young, alias Charles Percival, compositor; William Ballard, described as a betting-man; Joseph Thompson; James Riley, tailor; and Henry Marten, alias William Davis, betting-man, were charged at Folkestone, last week, with stealing a leather dressing-case, containing jewels and other articles, of the value of £1600, the property of Captain Francis C. Brooke. The jewels were stolen from Captain Brooke's wife, on the 6th ult., in a saloon-carriage at the Folkestone railway station, and she was returning from the Continent; and the prisoners were afterwards apprehended, and the stolen property found upon them. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Young, Thompson, Ballard, and Marten, the two former of whom had been previously convicted for felony. The Recorder sentenced Marten and Ballard to five years' penal servitude, and Young and Thompson to seven years' Penal servitude, with five years' police supervision at the expiration of their sentences.

Fifteen seamen, all Englishmen, were on Monday charged at Plymouth with refusing to proceed in the ship Sunbeam, of South Shields, Captain John Dalziel. They pleaded that she was unsafe, and that they were afraid to cross the Atlantic in her. A survey was made by the Board of Trade surveyor, who reported to the magistrates that she was so unsound, rotten, and unsafe in the parts he had examined that he had stopped the survey, and should detain the vessel as hopelessly unseaworthy. The seamen have been released. Captain Stoll, R.N., the Board of Trade surveyor, in his report of the ship's condition, says:—"The jibboom is rotten, the plank under the top rail by the port cathead is rotten, and the caulking bad; the bits for the main stays and main topmast stays on the portside are completely gone, to the great danger of the mainmast. The deck-house for the crew is in a bad condition; the mizenmast has been properly tongued, but not being wedged in, the partners are very unsafe; the caulking around the starboard bow is bad; the running rigging is bad; and there is only a small quantity of spars and rope on board. The sails are old and require overhauling; the boats are badly found." The Sunbeam is a ship of 988 tons register, and is registered as belonging to South Shields, with Mr. Alfred Dobell, of Georgia, United States, as owner. Mr. Dobell has offices and a business in Liverpool. The ship was built in Medford, United States, in the year 1845, and had recently come to England from Quebec, for which port she was to have sailed again this week.

Nicholas White, alias Bevan and Co., carrying on business in London as a money-lender, has been sentenced at the Cork Assizes to two years' imprisonment, the extreme penalty, for conspiracy to defraud.

The sentence of death on the German Mosen, who was condemned at the last session of the Central Criminal Court for the murder of George Nathaniel Beattie, on board the English ship *Barbadian*, is not to be carried out.—Three persons, one of whom was a woman, were hanged at Durham on Monday for murder.

RENAMING OF STREETS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and renumbering of houses within the limits of the Metropolitan District:—Durham-street, Hackney-road, to be renamed Teesdale-street, and the houses renumbered. Lifford-road, Stoke Newington, to be called Winston-road. The name of Dering-mews will not be applied to a new mews to lead out of Radmore-street and Raynham-street, Hamersmith. Caroline-street, Hackney-road, to be renamed Cadell-street. John-street, Brixton, to be incorporated with Chrysell-road, under the latter name, and the houses in the whole line of thoroughfare renumbered. Aden-grove north, Stoke Newington, to be renamed Springdale-road. No alteration will be made in the name of Lifford-street, Stoke Newington. Alexander-street, Bermondsey, will be renamed Alexis-street, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses renumbered. Aden-grove south, Stoke Newington, to be called Aden-grove. Nelson-street, Hackney, to be renamed Horatio-street. The houses in Avenue-road, South Hampstead, which were renumbered in 1859, will not again be renumbered. Clark's-place, Bishopsgate-street within, will not be renamed. X-grove-buildings, Francis-road, and X-grove-buildings, Francis-road, and X-grove-buildings, Francis-road, will be incorporated under the name of Tranton-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses renumbered. The following resolution of the Board, of March 5 last, "That for the purpose of distinguishing the same, the several houses and premises in the line of thoroughfare known by the name of Gloucester-road, Kensington, be marked with the numbers as shown on a plan in lieu of the existing numbers, the odd numbers commencing with 1 and ending with 165, being assigned to the houses on the east side; and the even numbers, commencing with 2 and ending with 82, to those on the west side; that such numbers do commence at the north end; that the names Petersham-terrace, Atherton-terrace, Stanhope-terrace, Argyll-villas, Gloucester-terrace, St. George's-terrace, and any other name as now in use in Gloucester-road and the existing numbers be abolished," has been rescinded as a special meeting of the board. The subsidiary names will be abolished, and the houses renumbered, in Priory-grove, South Lambeth; Malpas-

road, New-cross; Beatrice-road, Bermondsey; and Clement's-road, Bermondsey. The order of the board, of May 7 last, for renaming Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, Ellerslie-road, has been rescinded.

The suggestions before the board include a communication from the vestry of Newington requesting that the houses in Duddington-grove, Kennington Park, be renumbered; from the Chelsea vestry, that the houses in Camera-terrace, Chelsea, be renumbered; a letter from Mr. P. E. Van Noorden, calling attention to the inconvenience arising from the similarity of the name Upper Berkeley-street West with certain other streets in the neighbourhood, and suggesting that the street be renamed Connaught-street; letters asking that the houses in Richmond-road, Dalston, be renumbered; that Birkbeck-road, Lower Norwitt, be renamed either Parfitt-road or Parfitt-hill; and that Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, be renamed Regent's Park-crescent.

LONDON STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works give, in their report on the year 1874, the following list of twelve great street improvements or new thoroughfares made by them, and the dates when they were opened to public traffic:—Garrick-street, Covent-garden, March, 1861; Burdett-road (Victoria Park approach), May 25, 1862; Southwark-street, Jan. 1, 1861; removal of Middle-row, Holborn, December, 1867; High-street, Kensington, widened, October, 1869; Albert Embankment, Nov. 21, 1869; Commercial-road, Whitechapel, May, 14, 1870; Victoria Embankment, July 13, 1870; Park-lane improvement, June 19, 1871; Queen Victoria-street (Mansion House to Blackfriars Bridge), Nov. 4, 1871; Stingo-lane improvement, August, 1872; Chelsea Embankment, May 9, 1874. This last completes a thoroughfare by the riverside extending from Blackfriars to Battersea Bridge, four miles and a half in length. Among further improvements to follow may be mentioned the new street from Old-street, along Wilderness-row (both widened), continued westward, and crossing the Metropolitan Railway near Clerkenwell Sessions House by a wrought-iron girder bridge, and on through Liguorpond-street, King's-road, and Theobald's-road (all widened) to New Oxford-street.

With a view of putting into operation the Artisans' Dwellings Act, official representations have been made to the Metropolitan Board of Works, by the Holborn District Board, affecting a considerable extent of ground, about fourteen acres in all, on the east side of Gray's-inn-lane; and by the Whitechapel District Board, with reference to an area lying between Dock-street and St. Peter's-court, within that district. These localities have been personally inspected by Sir J. Hogg, and a large committee of the Metropolitan Board, to whom the question has been referred for consideration and report.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi.—Mr. Chapman in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the committee expressed their deep sympathy with the family of the poor men who perished while attempting to launch the Kessingland sailing life-boat, on the 15th ult., and voted 150 gs. in aid of the local subscription being raised on their behalf. The committee also granted £48 10s. to the life-boat crew and helpers, together with the thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum, to Captain Charles S. P. Woodruffe, R.N., Inspecting Commander in her Majesty's Coastguard Service, and Mr. Thomas Atkins, Coastguard Chief Officer at Kessingland, in acknowledgment of their services on the occasion. Other rewards to the amount of £75 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services rendered during the past month. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks, on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1645 were made on various life-boat establishments of the society. The meeting expressed its deep sense of the munificent gift of £2500 from Messrs. Fielden Brothers, to form and endow a life-boat station in memory of their late uncle, Mr. Thomas Fielden, M.P. The Ancient Order of Foresters had, through their secretary, Mr. Samuel Shawcross, recently transmitted the support of the two life-boats presented to the institution by that great order. The boats were named respectively the Forester and the Foresters' Pride. A new life-boat station has been formed by the institution at Watchet, Somerset, its public inauguration having taken place, amid much rejoicing, on the 29th ult. The expression of the sincere condolence of the committee was conveyed to the families of the late Sir Frederick Arrow, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, and Henry Ludolph, Esq., of Leeds, both of whom had for many years past cooperated with the institution. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to the coasts.

DISTRESS AT SEA.

At a recent meeting of the committee of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, at Liberia-chambers, London Bridge, Captain Symons, R.N., read a letter from the United States Consul at Liverpool making application for a reward for Captain James Morse, commanding the steam-ship *Indiana*, of the American line, and also for the second officer and six of the

crew who manned her life-boat on Dec. 3 last, when, in the Atlantic and during a heavy sea, and the ship rolling heavily, they proceeded to the rescue of ton. The crew of the *Avena*, of Sligo, which was dismasted with 7 ft. of water in her hold, and was instrumental in saving the lives of all, although the life-boat was swamped alongside before she could be hoisted in. It appeared also that the *Avena* was in a less, three hours before the *Indiana* hoisted in sight, by a large steam-ship, the sea running too high for her to render assistance. The society framed a testimonial was unanimously presented to Captain Morse for his judicious and seaman-like conduct, and also the silver medal to Mr. R. W. Surjent, the second officer, who had charge of the boat, and the same to each of the crew who manned her, for their heroic and successful exertions.

A letter was read from Mr. P. Mahony, inspecting the Coastguard at Killybeg, inclosing a newspaper extract and various letters, bearing testimony to the kindness and hospitality shown by Maurice Daly, the caretaker of a lonely island off the coast of Kerry, to Captain Blake and thirteen of the crew of the *Sydney* *Dacres*, which ship they had abandoned and landed from their boat on the island, where they were most kindly fed and sheltered by Daly out of his scanty stock of provisions, but for which he had received no acknowledgment. The committee, considering the kindness and humanity displayed by Daly, awarded him the sum of £5.

Legacies were reported—£180 from Mrs. Wrightson, Dowager Lady Truro, balance, £1609; and from Miss Aire, £50; a sermon by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, £32; proceeds from Sailors' Conversazione at Portsoy, £4 6s.; and proceeds of a regatta at the Isle of White-horne, £5 10s.

The sum of £3900 was awarded in relief to widows, orphans, aged parents, and shipwrecked persons, including the half-yearly award to about 800 widows of deceased seamen.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVELS.
Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.
FAY ARRLINGTON. By ANNE BEALE.
TIT FOR TAT. By Mrs. M. E. SMITH.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.
THE HISTORY OF THE LADY BLAKE. By Mrs. W. W. WILKINSON.

275 POUNDS SCHOOL-ROOM
PIANO (In-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

PIANOS, 418—Pianos, £20—Pianos, £25.
GREAT SALE OF PIANOS returned from Paris. The pianos and all the latest improvements, in excellent condition, equal new at half the usual prices. Packed free and forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 23 guineas.
23 guineas, and 43 guineas—Three charming and most elegant pianos, with very great improvements, just now obtained at the above low prices for cash, or on the three years' plan. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

PIANO, £35 (Civil Service cash price).
Trichord, drawing-room model, repetition action, grand, full tone, with very great improvements, just now obtained at the above low prices for cash, or on the three years' plan. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

COLLARD and COLLARD COTTAGE
PIANOFOORTE, full compass of Seven Octaves. A beautiful instrument, of rich and full tone, in the choice Italian woodwork, new, never before at an equal price. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

LARGE SALE OF JEWELLERY and
GOLD and SILVER. On TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, and following days, will be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, to be held in the Great Central Chamber of the Prince of Wales, at the Royal Exchange, Covent-garden, a considerable collection of DIAMONDS, BRILLIANTS, RINGS, BANGLES, EARRINGS, &c., the property of the late Countess of C. D. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES
are superceding all others. Price reduced to 10s. 6d. per pair. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDMITH'S ALLIANCE. Limited, request the attention of purchasers to their PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which, being manufactured on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and reliability. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

THE WIZARD'S BOX OF MAGIC. Full
Instructions and Apparatus for performing 10 capital Conjur-
ing Tricks. One hour's performance. Price 10s. 6d. per pair. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

THE MOST PRACTICABLE THING ON
EARTH.—A New Patent Latch—50,000 Copies. Trans-
lated into all languages. Full instructions. Price 10s. 6d. per pair. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS.
ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

LAWN TENNIS.—THE LAWS OF
this New Popular Game are sent post-free. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER
SPOONS and FORKS
of highest quality, finish and pattern as of sterling silver.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
ELECTRO-SILVER and CUTLERY SERVICES.
For Shooting-Lodges, &c., Yachting, Boating, Military and Civil Service, and Country Quarters.

JAYS' PERIODICAL SALE.
10,000, to £15,000 of BLACK SILKS from the best makers in Lyons, including the manufacture of Messrs. Bonnes and Co. See our advertisement in the Illustrated London News. THOMAS GETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

MESSRS. JAY have always at command
experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, who act as travellers, so that in the event of immediate mourning being required, any and every emergency for dress, can be met to the satisfaction of any of the Kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the Warehouse in Regent-street.

BEST MATERIALS.—JAYS' DOMESTIC
MORNING DEPARTMENT, Regent-street.

SALE OF NEWTON'S STOCK
BLACK and COLOURED SILKS.
Black Silk, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13, 1/14, 1/15, 1/16, 1/17, 1/18, 1/19, 1/20, 1/21, 1/22, 1/23, 1/24, 1/25, 1/26, 1/27, 1/28, 1/29, 1/30, 1/31, 1/32, 1/33, 1/34, 1/35, 1/36, 1/37, 1/38, 1/39, 1/40, 1/41, 1/42, 1/43, 1/44, 1/45, 1/46, 1/47, 1/48, 1/49, 1/50, 1/51, 1/52, 1/53, 1/54, 1/55, 1/56, 1/57, 1/58, 1/59, 1/60, 1/61, 1/62, 1/63, 1/64, 1/65, 1/66, 1/67, 1/68, 1/69, 1/70, 1/71, 1/72, 1/73, 1/74, 1/75, 1/76, 1/77, 1/78, 1/79, 1/80, 1/81, 1/82, 1/83, 1/84, 1/85, 1/86, 1/87, 1/88, 1/89, 1/90, 1/91, 1/92, 1/93, 1/94, 1/95, 1/96, 1/97, 1/98, 1/99, 1/100, 1/101, 1/102, 1/103, 1/104, 1/105, 1/106, 1/107, 1/108, 1/109, 1/110, 1/111, 1/112, 1/113, 1/114, 1/115, 1/116, 1/117, 1/118, 1/119, 1/120, 1/121, 1/122, 1/123, 1/124, 1/125, 1/126, 1/127, 1/128, 1/129, 1/130, 1/131, 1/132, 1/133, 1/134, 1/135, 1/136, 1/137, 1/138, 1/139, 1/140, 1/141, 1/142, 1/143, 1/144, 1/145, 1/146, 1/147, 1/148, 1/149, 1/150, 1/151, 1/152, 1/153, 1/154, 1/155, 1/156, 1/157, 1/158, 1/159, 1/160, 1/161, 1/162, 1/163, 1/164, 1/165, 1/166, 1/167, 1/168, 1/169, 1/170, 1/171, 1/172, 1/173, 1/174, 1/175, 1/176, 1/177, 1/178, 1/179, 1/180, 1/181, 1/182, 1/183, 1/184, 1/185, 1/186, 1/187, 1/188, 1/189, 1/190, 1/191, 1/192, 1/193, 1/194, 1/195, 1/196, 1/197, 1/198, 1/199, 1/200, 1/201, 1/202, 1/203, 1/204, 1/205, 1/206, 1/207, 1/208, 1/209, 1/210, 1/211, 1/212, 1/213, 1/214, 1/215, 1/216, 1/217, 1/218, 1/219, 1/220, 1/221, 1/222, 1/223, 1/224, 1/225, 1/226, 1/227, 1/228, 1/229, 1/230, 1/231, 1/232, 1/233, 1/234, 1/235, 1/236, 1/237, 1/238, 1/239, 1/240, 1/241, 1/242, 1/243, 1/244, 1/245, 1/246, 1/247, 1/248, 1/249, 1/250, 1/251, 1/252, 1/253, 1/254, 1/255, 1/256, 1/257, 1/258, 1/259, 1/260, 1/261, 1/262, 1/263, 1/264, 1/265, 1/266, 1/267, 1/268, 1/269, 1/270, 1/271, 1/272, 1/273, 1/274, 1/275, 1/276, 1/277, 1/278, 1/279, 1/280, 1/281, 1/282, 1/283, 1/284, 1/285, 1/286, 1/287, 1/288, 1/289, 1/290, 1/291, 1/292, 1/293, 1/294, 1/295, 1/296, 1/297, 1/298, 1/299, 1/300, 1/301, 1/302, 1/303, 1/304, 1/305, 1/306, 1/307, 1/308, 1/309, 1/310, 1/311, 1/312, 1/313, 1/314, 1/315, 1/316, 1/317, 1/318, 1/319, 1/320, 1/321, 1/322, 1/323, 1/324, 1/325, 1/326, 1/327, 1/328, 1/329, 1/330, 1/331, 1/332, 1/333, 1/334, 1/335, 1/336, 1/337, 1/338, 1/339, 1/340, 1/341, 1/342, 1/343, 1/344, 1/345, 1/346, 1/347, 1/348, 1/349, 1/350, 1/351, 1/352, 1/353, 1/354, 1/355, 1/356, 1/357, 1/358, 1/359, 1/360, 1/361, 1/362, 1/363, 1/364, 1/365, 1/366, 1/367, 1/368, 1/369, 1/370, 1/371, 1/372, 1/373, 1/374, 1/375, 1/376, 1/377, 1/378, 1/379, 1/380, 1/381, 1/382, 1/383, 1/384, 1/385, 1/386, 1/387, 1/388, 1/389, 1/390, 1/391, 1/392, 1/393, 1/394, 1/395, 1/396, 1/397, 1/398, 1/399, 1/400, 1/401, 1/402, 1/403, 1/404, 1/405, 1/406, 1/407, 1/408, 1/409, 1/410, 1/411, 1/412, 1/413, 1/414, 1/415, 1/416, 1/417, 1/418, 1/419, 1/420, 1/421, 1/422, 1/423, 1/424, 1/425, 1/426, 1/427, 1/428, 1/429, 1/430, 1/431, 1/432, 1/433, 1/434, 1/435, 1/436, 1/437, 1/438, 1/439, 1/440, 1/441, 1/442, 1/443, 1/444, 1/445, 1/446, 1/447, 1/448, 1/449, 1/450, 1/451, 1/452, 1/453, 1/454, 1/455, 1/456, 1/457, 1/458, 1/459, 1/460, 1/461, 1/462, 1/463, 1/464, 1/465, 1/466, 1/467, 1/468, 1/469, 1/470, 1/471, 1/472, 1/473, 1/474, 1/475, 1/476, 1/477, 1/478, 1/479, 1/480, 1/481, 1/482, 1/483, 1/484, 1/485, 1/486, 1/487, 1/488, 1/489, 1/490, 1/491, 1/492, 1/493, 1/494, 1/495, 1/496, 1/497, 1/498, 1/499, 1/500, 1/501, 1/502, 1/503, 1/504, 1/505, 1/506, 1/507, 1/508, 1/509, 1/510, 1/511, 1/512, 1/513, 1/514, 1/515, 1/516, 1/517, 1/518, 1/519, 1/520, 1/521, 1/522, 1/523, 1/524, 1/525, 1/526, 1/527, 1/528, 1/529, 1/530, 1/531, 1/532, 1/533, 1/534, 1/535, 1/536, 1/537, 1/538, 1/539, 1/540, 1/541, 1/542, 1/543, 1/544, 1/545, 1/546, 1/547, 1/548, 1/549, 1/550, 1/551, 1/552, 1/553, 1/554, 1/555, 1/556, 1/557, 1/558, 1/559, 1/560, 1/561, 1/562, 1/563, 1/564, 1/565, 1/566, 1/567, 1/568, 1/569, 1/570, 1/571, 1/572, 1/573, 1/574, 1/575, 1/576, 1/577, 1/578, 1/579, 1/580, 1/581, 1/582, 1/583, 1/584, 1/585, 1/586, 1/587, 1/588, 1/589, 1/590, 1/591, 1/592, 1/593, 1/594, 1/595, 1/596, 1/597, 1/598, 1/599, 1/600, 1/601, 1/602, 1/603, 1/604, 1/605, 1/606, 1/607, 1/608, 1/609, 1/610, 1/611, 1/612, 1/613, 1/614, 1/615, 1/616, 1/617, 1/618, 1/619, 1/620, 1/621, 1/622, 1/623, 1/624, 1/625, 1/626, 1/627, 1/628, 1/629, 1/630, 1/631, 1/632, 1/633, 1/634, 1/635, 1/636, 1/637, 1/638, 1/639, 1/640, 1/641, 1/642, 1/643, 1/644, 1/645, 1/646, 1/647, 1/648, 1/649, 1/650, 1/651, 1/652, 1/653, 1/654, 1/655, 1/656, 1/657, 1/658, 1/659, 1/660, 1/661, 1/662, 1/663, 1/664, 1/665, 1/666, 1/667, 1/668, 1/669, 1/670, 1/671, 1/672, 1/673, 1/674, 1/675, 1/676, 1/677, 1/678, 1/679, 1/680, 1/681, 1/682, 1/683, 1/684, 1/685, 1/686, 1/687, 1/688, 1/689, 1/690, 1/691, 1/692, 1/693, 1/694, 1/695, 1/696, 1/697, 1/698, 1/699, 1/700, 1/701, 1/702, 1/703, 1/704, 1/705, 1/706, 1/707, 1/708, 1/709, 1/710, 1/711, 1/712, 1/713, 1/714, 1/715, 1/716, 1/717, 1/718, 1/719, 1/720, 1/721, 1/722, 1/723, 1/724, 1/725, 1/726, 1/727, 1/728, 1/729, 1/730, 1/731, 1/732, 1/733, 1/734, 1/735, 1/736, 1/737, 1/738, 1/739, 1/740, 1/741, 1/742, 1/743, 1/744, 1/745, 1/746, 1/747, 1/748, 1/749, 1/750, 1/751, 1/752, 1/753, 1/754, 1/755, 1/756, 1/757, 1/758, 1/759, 1/760, 1/761, 1/762, 1/763, 1/764, 1/765, 1/766, 1/767, 1/768, 1/769, 1/770, 1/771, 1/772, 1/773, 1/774, 1/775, 1/776, 1/777, 1/778, 1/779, 1/780, 1/781, 1/782, 1/783, 1/784, 1/785, 1/786, 1/787, 1/788, 1/789, 1/790, 1/791, 1/792, 1/793, 1/794, 1/795, 1/796, 1/797, 1/798, 1/799, 1/800, 1/801, 1/802, 1/803, 1/804, 1/805, 1/806, 1/807, 1/808, 1/809, 1/810, 1/811, 1/812, 1/813, 1/814, 1/815, 1/816, 1/817, 1/818, 1/819, 1/820, 1/821, 1/822, 1/823, 1/824, 1/825, 1/826, 1/827, 1/828, 1/829, 1/830, 1/831, 1/832, 1/833, 1/834, 1/835, 1/836, 1/837, 1/838, 1/839, 1/840, 1/841, 1/842, 1/843, 1/844, 1/845, 1/846, 1/847, 1/848, 1/849, 1/850, 1/851, 1/852, 1/853, 1/854, 1/855, 1/856, 1/857, 1/858, 1/859, 1/860, 1/861, 1/862, 1/863, 1/864, 1/865, 1/866, 1/867, 1/868, 1/869, 1/870, 1/871, 1/872, 1/873, 1/874, 1/875, 1/876, 1/877, 1/878, 1/879, 1/880, 1/881, 1/882, 1/883, 1/884, 1/885, 1/886, 1/887, 1/888, 1/889, 1/890, 1/891, 1/892, 1/893, 1/894, 1/895, 1/896, 1/897, 1/898, 1/899, 1/900, 1/901, 1/902, 1/903, 1/904, 1/905, 1/906, 1/907, 1/908, 1/909, 1/910, 1/911, 1/912, 1/913, 1/914, 1/915, 1/916, 1/917, 1/918, 1/919, 1/920, 1/921, 1/922, 1/923, 1/924, 1/925, 1/926, 1/927, 1/928, 1/929, 1/930, 1/931, 1/932, 1/933, 1/934, 1/935, 1/936, 1/937, 1/938, 1/939, 1/940, 1/941, 1/942, 1/943, 1/944, 1/945, 1/946, 1/947, 1/948, 1/949, 1/950, 1/951, 1/952, 1/953, 1/954, 1/955, 1/956, 1/957, 1/958, 1/959, 1/960, 1/961, 1/962, 1/963, 1/964, 1/965, 1/966, 1/967, 1/968, 1/969, 1/970, 1/971, 1/972, 1/973, 1/974, 1/975, 1/976, 1/977, 1/978, 1/979, 1/980, 1/981, 1/982, 1/983, 1/984, 1/985, 1/986, 1/987, 1/988, 1/989, 1/990, 1/991, 1/992, 1/993, 1/994, 1/995, 1/996, 1/997, 1/998, 1/999, 1/1000, 1/1001, 1/1002, 1/1003, 1/1004, 1/1005, 1/1006, 1/1007, 1/1008, 1/1009, 1/1010, 1/1011, 1/1012, 1/1013, 1/1014, 1/1015, 1/1016, 1/1017, 1/1018, 1/1019, 1/1020, 1/1021, 1/1022, 1/1023, 1/1024, 1/1025, 1/1026, 1/1027, 1/1028, 1/1029, 1/1030, 1/1031, 1/1032, 1/1033, 1/1034, 1/1035, 1/1036, 1/1037, 1/1038, 1/1039, 1/1040, 1/1041, 1/1042, 1/1043, 1/1044, 1/1045, 1/1046, 1/1047, 1/10

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S NEW
ALEXANDRE ORGANS. The best imitation of real pipe organs yet produced. From 20s to 120 g.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

MOBILE FRANCAIS FOUR SALON.
In handsome Italian Walnut Case.
Three Rows of Vibrators in Treble, two Rows in Bass, and extra Basses.
Ten Stops and two Kneewheel.

- BASE.
1. Gambe. Vox Humana. 1. Dulciana.
2. Principal. Flute. 2. Flute.
3. Sub-Bass. Alto. 3. Soprano.
4. Automatic Swell. Stop.

Knee Pedal Full Organ.
The Alexandre Organ, unlike any real Organ hitherto made, can claim for itself specialities in pipe-like purposes of tone and brilliancy in the timbre of each stop.

The "Mobile" Alexandre Organ is eminently adapted for private use, possessing most charming varieties of tone, great facilities of expression, and ease in blowing.

That a note may learn its use in the minute.
The Alexandre Organ, by a slow movement, gives the tones of each stop consecutively, but when pressed quickly, the whole of the stops are brought into immediate action, and extra action when the pressure on the Kneewheel is removed.

The right Kneewheel produces a Crescendo on the whole of the stops.
The Vox Humana is an immense improvement on the old Tremolo stop, giving the true tremolo of the human voice, and that of the Violin.

Price, 60s.
CHAPPELL AND CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE SPECIAL CHURCH

MOBILE HARMONIUM.
MOBILE FRANCAIS FOUR SALON.
Master Dark Oak Case. Handsomely carved. In Walnut.
Five Rows of Vibrators. Four Stops in Treble, and extra in Bass.
Eighteen stops and Kneewheel.

- BASE.
1. Cor Anglais. 1. Flute.
2. Bassoon. 2. Clarinet.
3. Bass. 3. Flute.
4. Bassoon. 4. Flute.
5. Bass. 5. Flute.
6. Bass. 6. Flute.
7. Bass. 7. Flute.
8. Bass. 8. Flute.

Expression and Grand Jeu.
By a judicious adaptation of the French and German Reeds and the new system of Voicing on the Organ principle, the richness of tone is much improved, and the sound is more powerful.

The Alexandre Organ is eminently adapted for private use, possessing most charming varieties of tone, great facilities of expression, and ease in blowing.

That a note may learn its use in the minute.
The Alexandre Organ, by a slow movement, gives the tones of each stop consecutively, but when pressed quickly, the whole of the stops are brought into immediate action, and extra action when the pressure on the Kneewheel is removed.

The right Kneewheel produces a Crescendo on the whole of the stops.
The Vox Humana is an immense improvement on the old Tremolo stop, giving the true tremolo of the human voice, and that of the Violin.

Price, 60s.
CHAPPELL AND CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S THREE-YEARS

SYSTEM OF HIRING PIANOFORTES.

From 20s. per quarter, 40s. upwards.

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S THREE-YEARS

SYSTEM OF HIRING ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated Catalogue, 20s. 6d. particulars may be had on application to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TERMINATION OF THE LONDON SEASON.

CHAPPELL AND CO. now have

PIANOFORTES by the following eminent English and Continental Manufacturers, which have been returned from hire, and will be sold at greatly-reduced prices.

Erard, Collard, Krieger, Chick, Chappell, Bord, Rosenkrantz, Schlimmer, &c., New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW WALTZES.

SWEETHEARTS, waltz on Arthur Sullivan's new and popular

EXERCISES, value & price, 2s. 6d.

Post-free for half price. CHAPPELL AND CO., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

SWEETHEARTS. Song by E. Lloyd. In A flat and B flat. 4s.

THE JUDITH SONG. Song by Lloyd. In F major. 4s.

TENDER AND TRUE. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE DISTANT SHORE. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

THE TOWN AND THE COUNTRY. Song by Edith Wynne. 4s.

NEW MUSIC.

LET ME DREAM AGAIN.—Madame

Nelson will sing Arthur Sullivan's new and immensely popular song at the concert given by the Amateur Musical Society in the provinces. "It will quickly become a favourite everywhere."—Daily Telegraph. "A charming ballad."—The Times. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

AUBADE. Mr. SIMS REEVES will sing,

In consequence of his great success, P. H. COWEN'S new song, "Aubade," by Madame Tereza, will be sung at the concert in the provinces. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

P. H. COWEN'S BEST SONGS.

1. ALMOST. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. ALMOST. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. ALMOST. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. ALMOST. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

S. GATTY'S POPULAR BALLADS.

All suited for ladies' voices. Song by Miss Edith Wynne. In A flat and B flat. 4s. net. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LAST SONGS.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

HAMILTON AID'S CHARMING SONGS.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

NEW AND CHOICE PIECES.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL SOUL BOOKS.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

VOCAL NUMBERS OF

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SHILLING EDITION OF MADAME

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

LOHENGRIK AND TANNHAUSER.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SYDNEY SMITH'S EN ROUTE.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

W. S. ROCKSTRO'S popular and effective

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

CHANT DU PAYSAN. BY RENDANO.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

GAYOTTE and GIGUE. BY CORELLI.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

LE CHANT DU BRACONNIER.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

MARRIOTT'S CHILPERIC

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FOUR NEW PIECES.

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FIVE NEW PIANO

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

ADELINE PATTI'S NEW IRISH

1. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
2. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
3. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.
4. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Song by Madame Tereza.

Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC.

NOW PLAYING AT THE ALHAMBRA.

CHILPERIC. BY HERVE.

THE OPERA, for Voice and Piano, with
Lirio.
CHILPERIC. By Herve. 2s. 6d. net.
CHILPERIC. By Herve. 2s. 6d. net.
CHILPERIC. By Herve. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

SHE AND I. BY LOUISA GRAY. Sung

by Signor Caravella. With the greatest success. In two keys.
1. SHE AND I. By Louisa Gray. 2s. 6d. net.
2. SHE AND I. By Louisa Gray. 2s. 6d. net.
3. SHE AND I. By Louisa Gray. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

NEW SONGS BY J. L. MOLLOY.

1. THE CLANG OF THE WOODEN SHOON. In two keys.
2. THE CLANG OF THE WOODEN SHOON. In two keys.
3. THE CLANG OF THE WOODEN SHOON. In two keys.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW SONGS BY LADY BAKER.

1. DREAMING. 4s.
2. THE OLD COUPLE. 2s. 6d.
3. THE OLD COUPLE. 2s. 6d.
4. THE OLD COUPLE. 2s. 6d.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MOODY and SANKEY'S GOSPEL SONGS

1. MOODY and SANKEY'S GOSPEL SONGS. 2s. 6d. net.
2. MOODY and SANKEY'S GOSPEL SONGS. 2s. 6d. net.
3. MOODY and SANKEY'S GOSPEL SONGS. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW SONGS BY VIRGINIA GABRIEL.

1. LITTLE. 2s. 6d. net.
2. LITTLE. 2s. 6d. net.
3. LITTLE. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GLOCKENSPIEL GALOP. By Mrs.

1. GLOCKENSPIEL GALOP. By Mrs. 2s. 6d. net.
2. GLOCKENSPIEL GALOP. By Mrs. 2s. 6d. net.
3. GLOCKENSPIEL GALOP. By Mrs. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. No. 57.

1. CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. No. 57. 2s. 6d. net.
2. CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. No. 57. 2s. 6d. net.
3. CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. No. 57. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. No. 58.

1. CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. No. 58. 2s. 6d. net.
2. CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. No. 58. 2s. 6d. net.
3. CRAMER'S VOCAL GEMS. No. 58. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

AMERICAN ORGANS BY

1. AMERICAN ORGANS BY. 2s. 6d. net.
2. AMERICAN ORGANS BY. 2s. 6d. net.
3. AMERICAN ORGANS BY. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM.

1. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
2. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
3. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN

1. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.
2. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.
3. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM.

1. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
2. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
3. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN

1. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.
2. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.
3. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM.

1. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
2. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
3. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN

1. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.
2. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.
3. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM.

1. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
2. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
3. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

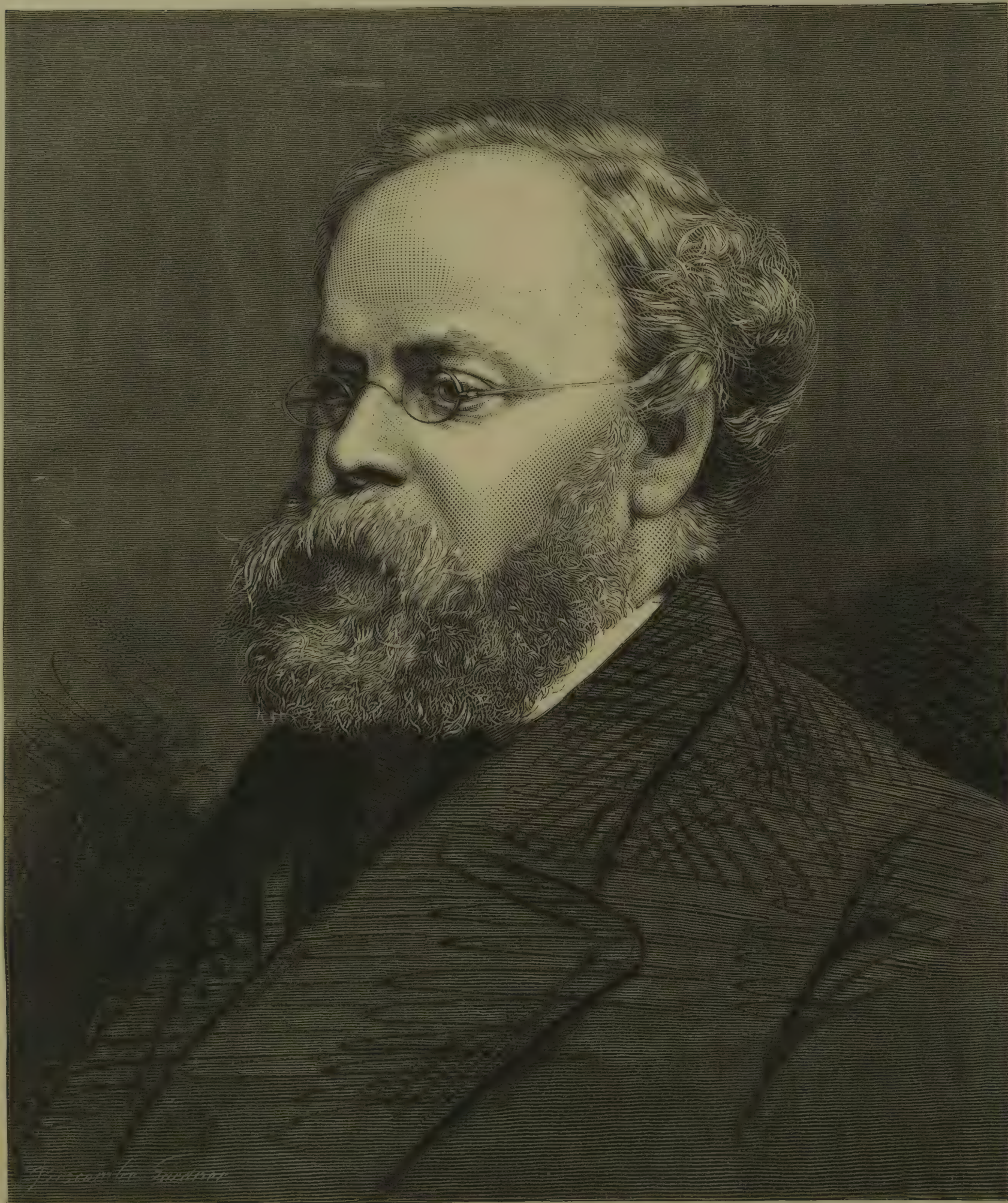
MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN

1. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.
2. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.
3. MASON and HAMILIN'S AMERICAN. 2s. 6d. net.

Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM.

1. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
2. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.
3. ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. 2s. 6d. net.



MR. S. PLIMSOLL, M.P. FOR DERBY.

THE

LATE BISHOP THIRLWALL.

The death of the Right Rev. Connope Thirlwall, D.D., who was Bishop of St. David's during more than thirty years, was announced last week. He died at Bath, his residence since the resignation of his see, being in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was one of the most comprehensive and accurate scholars of his time, and few prelates of the English Church have possessed in a greater degree those qualities of sound judgment and firm temper which gain a powerful influence over the minds of educated laymen, apart from theological prepossessions. Dr. Thirlwall was a native of London, having been born in the parish of Stepney, on Feb. 11, 1797. The first important step in his education was made when he became a pupil of Charterhouse School; thence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he pursued a successful University career. He was tutor and fellow of his college; obtained the Craven and Bell scholarships; was twenty-second senior optime; became senior Chancellor's medalist in 1818; and, from 1828 to 1834 inclusive, he was one of the examiners for the classical tripos. He was for several years classical examiner in the University of London, and visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter. He did not originally choose the Church as his profession, but began his career by studying for the Bar, and in 1825 was "called" at Lincoln's Inn. He, however, never practised, we believe, but took holy orders in 1828; and, shortly afterwards, obtained the living of Kirby Underdale, a small parish in Yorkshire. While pursuing the quiet life of a country clergyman he found time to devote himself to the important literary work which was afterwards to make him famous, and which led to the high preferment he ultimately enjoyed. We refer to his "History of Greece," published between the years 1835 and 1840 as part of Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopaedia," and subsequently issued in an enlarged form. This work, remarkable alike for its scholarship and its literary style, was designed as a sort of answer to the Conservative history of Greece written by Dr. Mitford. Though it has since in a great measure been superseded by the still more liberal work on the same subject by the late Mr. George Grote, it remains a monument of erudition and industry, and will always hold a high place in the literature of the country. It was this history which first brought Dr. Thirlwall's name prominently before the public, and in 1840, shortly after its completion, the author was elevated to the see of St. David's, South Wales. Bishop Thirlwall, however, never made a marked figure in ecclesiastical life. A broad Churchman and a Liberal in politics, his tastes leaned rather to secular than theological studies. The most notable contribution which he made to literature after his appointment to the bishopric of St. David's was his translation of Niebuhr's "Roman History," in co-operation with the late Archbishop Hare. As a member of the Episcopal bench, he occasionally took part in the proceedings of the House of Lords. In 1869 he distinguished himself by a remarkable speech on the Irish Church, subsequently published in a separate form, and was almost the only English prelate who voted in favour of the disestablishment policy of Mr. Gladstone. After this Dr. Thirlwall virtually retired from public duty. Increasing age and infirmity induced him to resign the see of St. David's about a year ago, under the Bishops' Resignation Act, and since then he has resided at Bath.

Dean Stanley preached a funeral sermon at Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon, speaking of the life and labours



THE LATE RIGHT REV. BISHOP THIRLWALL.

of Bishop Thirlwall as "a universal scholar, and a great ecclesiastical statesman." The funeral ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday; the Archbishop of Canterbury and five other Bishops were present.

The portrait of Bishop Thirlwall is from a photograph by Messrs. Mason and Co., of Old Bond-street.

THE ISAAC WATTS MEMORIAL HALL.

The town of Southampton, in the year 1674, gave birth to Isaac Watts, who is well known as a religious lyric poet; and the bicentenary festival, in July of last year, was followed up not unworthily by starting a project which is now very near its completion. This is the erection of a Watts Memorial Hall, to be used either for Sunday-school accommodation, or for meetings of a congregational and evangelical character, at the back of the "Above-Bar Chapel," an ancient independent meeting-house in Southampton. In that same meeting-house, we are informed, the family of Isaac Watts worshipped during a century or more. It was there that Isaac Watts, senior, acted in the important office of deacon for forty-eight years; the poet himself was baptised there, his name being the first in the baptismal registry,

in the handwriting of the Rev. Nathaniel Robinson, ejected from the rectory of All Saints in 1662, under the Act of Uniformity. It was there also that young Isaac was induced to make his first essay at hymn-writing, from his dissatisfaction with the hymns sung in the chapel. All these matters of local history are set forth in the lecture delivered last year by the Rev. H. H. Cassell, on the occasion of the bicentenary celebration. The new buildings will cover the site of Watts's garden, at the rear of the chapel, a plot of ground conveyed to the deacons of the church in perpetuity. The foundation-stone was laid, two or three months ago, by Mr. S. Morley, M.P. for Bristol, who received part of his education at Southampton, and was then attached to the church assembling in the Above-Bar meeting-house. The architect of the Memorial Hall is Mr. H. J. Paul, of Manchester. Our illustration shows the exterior design, which is the free Italian style. The cost of the building will be about £6000. Mr. Sanders is the contractor. Its principal feature within is the hall itself, which has an area of 52 ft. square, in addition to which there will be two side galleries, two seats in depth, and an end gallery (east), 9 ft. deep, besides a platform at the other end. In this room from 150 to 500 will be able to sit down at a tea meeting, and there will be sitting room for at least 400 adults at a public meeting, with the usual allowance of space, besides 200 seated in the galleries, making a total of 850; but this does not include the platform, which can also be filled on special occasions, so that at least 1000 may be accommodated in the hall. To meet the present advanced views of Sunday-school teaching, class-rooms are provided, some being obtained from the present school-room underneath the church. Including those to be provided in the new building, there will altogether be twelve class-rooms. There will be a large library. The height of the large hall is 26 ft. at the sides and 34 ft. in the centre. Every attention has been paid to ventilating and warming the building.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN TEMPERANCE HALL.

The London and Provincial Temperance Halls Company (Limited Liability) has begun its operations by erecting this place of wholesome and cheerful entertainment, which will soon be ready for opening. It is situated in Blackfriars-road, between the Peabody Model Dwellings and the Surrey Theatre. The new building has a frontage upon the Blackfriars-road of 70 ft., and is designed in the Italian pointed style, with facings of red brick and Portland stone, surmounted by a carved gable and inscription. The main entrance is by two spacious enriched openings from a flight of steps, giving complete ingress and egress to and from a vaulted vestibule. The great hall is approached by a handsome stone staircase, and is arranged to hold 1000 people. The shape, owing to peculiarity of site, is an oval founded upon a hexagon, with a horseshoe balcony and spacious platform; the ceiling lofty, coved and domed. The floors are constructed on fireproof principles, and ironwork where practicable is used throughout the building. The ventilation of the interior has been specially provided for, and the main hall will be lighted by a sunlight burner communicating with a large ventilating tube. The ground floor comprises two stone staircases, vestibule and hall, main-entrance corridor, board-room, and company's office, front and back restaurant, with lavatories and kitchens, proposed to be fitted up on the same principle as the "people's cafés." There is also a front shop, and a carriage entrance to



THE ISAAC WATTS MEMORIAL HALL, SOUTHAMPTON

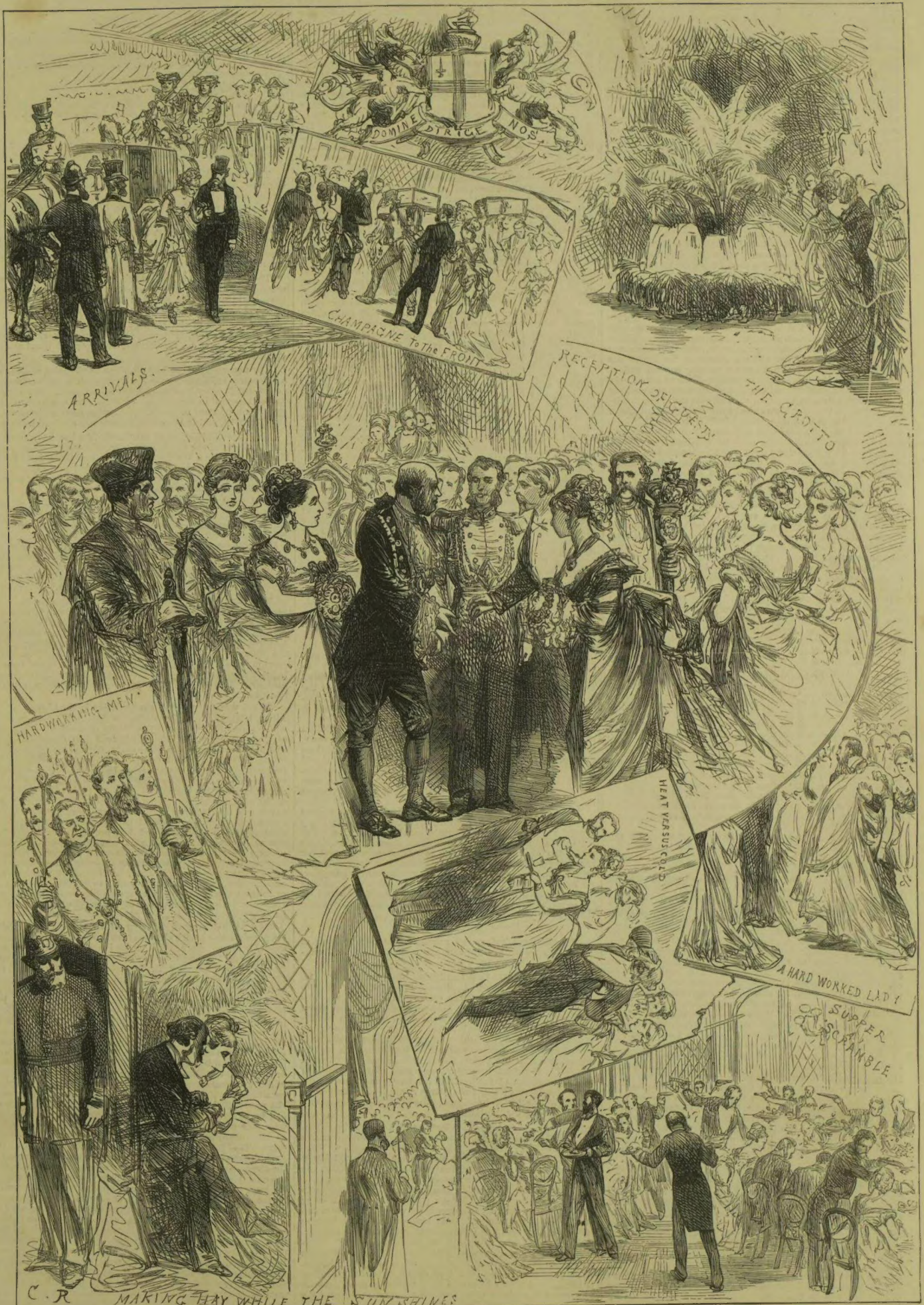


THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN TEMPERANCE HALL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD

"W. W. M." writes to the *Times* from Ardeley Vicarage, Herts:—"The farmers of England place the cut wheat in sheaves, to be blown down with wind and wetted with rain; the farmers of France place it in *vioilles*—i.e., they double up a sheaf, round which they range ten more sheaves, then they tie a straw band round the bottom of a large sheaf, which they turn upside down over the rest, so that it falls all round as thatch. These *vioilles* stand firm against the wind and rain, and the ears of the covering sheaf shoot off the rain. The wheat thus packed will stand firm for weeks (the stubbles help as holdfasts), and the millers declare it is all the better for it. The fields have a beautiful appearance, as if covered with little bell tents of corn."



THE INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE: THE LORD MAYOR PASSING THE LOVING CUP.



SKETCHES AT THE INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL BALL AT GUILDHALL.

THE INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL FESTIVITIES.

The series of entertainments given last week by the Lord Mayor and City Corporation of London to the prefects, mayors, burgomasters, syndics, and other municipal rulers and dignitaries of foreign cities, as well as to the mayors and provosts of cities and boroughs in the United Kingdom, will be remembered in the history of these times. Among the foreign guests who accepted invitations, and most of whom were present, were the French Ambassador, the Spanish Minister, the Japanese Minister, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, and the Consul-General for Switzerland; M. Ferdinand Duval, the Préfet of the Seine; M. Louis Renault, Préfet de Police; M. Daguin, Ancien Président Tribunal de Commerce, Paris; the Préfet of the Pays de Calais, the Mayor of Calais, the Mayor of Bordeaux, the Burgomaster of Brussels, the Mayor of Antwerp, the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, the Mayor of Geneva, the Syndic of Rome, the Syndic of Turin, the Syndic of Florence, the President of the Municipal Council of Lisbon, the President of the Municipal Chamber of Oporto, the Mayor of Quebec, the Mayor of Ottawa, the Chairman of the Town Council of Christiania, the Secretary-General Préfet de Police, the Adjoint Mayor of Bordeaux, the Mayor of Havre, the Mayor of Toronto, the Colonel des Sapeurs Pompiers, Paris; M. C. Perrot, Chef du Cabinet Préfet de la Seine, Paris.

The grand banquet at Guildhall, on the Thursday evening, was a splendid display of civic hospitality. The hosts upon this occasion were the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London. It was thus a corporate and not an individual act of hospitality. Great efforts had been made to give dignity and splendour to the scene; and these efforts were successful in producing a pageant equally sumptuous, imposing, and refined. It was in the Guildhall Library, not, as heretofore, in the Council Chamber, that the Lord Mayor, surrounded by the chief officers of his household, held his court, and, in conjunction with the Aldermen and Common Council, received the guests of the City. His Lordship (Alderman David Stone) wore over a court suit of black velvet, and with his great golden chain of office, that which is known as his "gold robe," a garment of black silk or satin, heavily barred and passementé with gold embroidery. The Aldermen and Common Councillors wore their robes of office. The approaches to the library were handsomely carpeted. The walls were tastefully festooned and hung with banners. At intervals were disposed groves of ferns and flowering plants, through whose foliage might be heard the pleasant sound of falling water. The scene in the Library from half-past six, when the company began to arrive, and shortly after seven, when the procession to the banquet-hall was formed, was really imposing. The pomp, pride, and circumstance of the Lord Mayor's retinue are too well known to need a fresh description. It is enough to say that, dinner having been announced, the Lord Mayor, preceded by trumpeters, led the way, according to custom, to the great hall. Arrived there, the Préfet of the Seine, as one of the principal guests, took the seat assigned him on the right of the Lord Mayor; the rest of the company were distributed over the hall with as much regard as practicable to their relative civic or municipal rank; the Coldstream Guards' band playing, meanwhile, "The Roast Beef of Old England." The company, when seated, presented a spectacle extremely picturesque, which was greatly enhanced when they rose in a body to drink or respond to a toast. The fine old Gothic hall was charmingly decorated, flowers entering largely into the admirable effect produced. An ornamental canopy was erected on the south side of the hall, opposite the Wellington Monument, the lower part forming a sideboard on which the Corporation plate was displayed. The capacity of the hall was tested to the utmost by the number of guests invited. The banquet, provided by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, was served up hot, and with a promptness reflecting great credit on the management. During the dinner the band played a selection of music in the gallery, in which a certain number of ladies were provided with seats. The ceremonies usual on Lord Mayor's Day were observed; Mr. Harker officiated as toastmaster; grace was said before and after dinner by the Lord Mayor's chaplain, and the loving cup was duly circulated, this proceeding being looked upon with surprise as a novelty by many of the foreign guests. A choir, sang the National Anthem after the banquet, and Madame Demerice-Lablache, Madame Sinico, and Signor Campobello gave a selection of vocal music during the evening.

The toasts were proposed in very suitable terms by the Lord Mayor, who alluded to the kindness of the Préfet of the Seine, which had been experienced by himself and the sheriffs on their visit to Paris.

The French Ambassador, Marquis d'Harcourt, in replying for "the Representatives of Foreign Powers," thanked the English nation for its succour to French sufferers in the hour of need. The Préfet of the Seine also, who spoke in French, observed that the City of London had come forward nobly to the relief of the sufferings of the French from the recent inundations, as they had on a previous occasion when that country was desolated by war. He hoped the interchange of these hospitalities would be the means of knitting together still closer the bonds of union and friendship between the two countries. The Syndic of Rome, who spoke in Italian, referred to the sympathy which his country had received from England in her progress towards unity and independence.

The toast of "The Municipal Representatives of the United Kingdom" was acknowledged by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Provost of Edinburgh, and the Lord Mayor of York. The Mayor of Quebec spoke for Canada.

The Burgomaster of Brussels, speaking in English, proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London. He remarked, "Nobody in Belgium ever forgets that if for nearly half a century now we have enjoyed peace, order, and liberty, it is because Britannia was one of our beloved godmothers, and she has, as it were, held our infant nationality over the baptismal font. Nobody in Belgium forgets that a few years ago when a terrible storm of fire and iron broke out on our very frontiers, England was the first to propose measures to protect the independence of our free and prosperous kingdom."

The proceedings were over at half-past ten. In the course of the evening the Lord Mayor read a telegram from the Mayor of Philadelphia, who sent greetings to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London and the distinguished guests assembled at Guildhall. While regretting his inability to be present, he trusted that all the Guildhall guests would visit Philadelphia at the Exhibition in 1876.

The invitation cards for the banquet and ball were manufactured by Mr. Herbert J. Fitch, of St. Mary Axe. They are beautiful specimens of illuminated printing, and were deservedly admired for their originality and artistic execution. The badges worn by the members of the managing committee were medallions in fine gold, designed and manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill and Bond-street.

The ball given on the Friday night, at Guildhall, by the

Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on behalf of the City Corporation, was a brilliant exhibition. A spacious pavilion, beautifully decorated with painting and gilding, red and white drapery, ferns, foliage, and flowers, had been erected in front of the entrance porch, in Guildhall-yard. Here the guests were received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, who were occupied in this duty upwards of an hour. The Coldstream Guards band was stationed in the pavilion, and performed during the reception. As on the previous evening, the Lord Mayor was surrounded by those who held office under him. He was attended by the sword-bearer, in his high fur cap, the mace-bearer, in wig, gown, and bands, and the other servants of the Corporation. So great a gathering of wearers of gold chains, badges, and civic decorations was never before seen in England. At ten o'clock, the majority of the guests having arrived, though as yet the Préfet of the Seine had not been announced, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress left the pavilion for the large hall, which by this time was nearly filled. Preceded by the mace-bearer and the sword-bearer, they passed through an avenue, and took their seats in the chairs of state placed under the canopy. As they advanced four heralds, bravely clad in scarlet tunics, wearing black velvet caps, and carrying trumpets from which depended rich tabards, played a fanfare, which sufficed to attract all the guests from the various parts of the building. Brilliantly lighted, crowded with men in bright uniforms or levee dresses, and with ladies in gay and tasteful costumes, the old Guildhall looked its best. Very soon the dancing began, and only stopped shortly before midnight, when the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the chief guests were conducted to the Council-Chamber, in which supper was provided for them, the other guests supping in the adjoining apartments. The Council-chamber, rich in historical portraits, battle-scenes, and pictures of civic events in the Middle Ages, was made still more attractive by the extraordinary quantity of plate which graced the buffets all round the room. Not less than sixteen City Companies contributed to this great show of magnificent specimens of the goldsmith's art. Mr. Attenborough was charged with its management. It comprised fine examples of the works of Benvenuto Cellini, and of Dutch and English goldsmiths. The most remarkable specimen of Cellini's work in this collection was a salt-cellar, square in form and small in proportions, but a marvellous example of the Italian's skill in his art, and valued at £2000. There were so many épergnes, jugs, drinking-cups, plates, and dishes, that one soon lost count of what was there. In the council chamber might be seen the famous two-century-old stirrup-cup; the silver épergne, lent by the Grocers' Company, with its typical canals and traders; the plate of the Mercers' Company, some of it 700 years old; and Popsy's celebrated cup. Immediately after supper the civic party returned to the hall. The Préfet of the Seine, who escorted the Lady Mayoress, the Syndic of Rome, the French Ambassador, and other guests were applauded as they passed through the double line of spectators on their way to the hall. Arrived there, dancing was resumed and continued until morning. One of the most original and pleasing devices upon this occasion was the grotto on the library staircase. It was constructed of blocks of ice, set in a framework of cork. The interior of this mimic cavern was adorned with ferns, and was illuminated by many lamps. We leave the reader to fancy its beautiful effect.

A large number of the distinguished foreign guests, including the Préfet of the Seine, were present at a fête given at the Alexandra Palace, on Saturday, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor. In the musical performances on this occasion the band of the Garde Républicaine took part. This entertainment was to aid the fund for the relief of sufferers by the inundations in France. In the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a reception at the Mansion House "to meet the representatives of home and foreign municipalities." This was brilliantly and largely attended. The band of the Coldstream Guards was posted in the Egyptian Hall, and performed a selection of music. The assembly separated at midnight.

On Sunday, at three o'clock, the Lord Mayor and Corporation attended the evening service at St. Paul's Cathedral in state. Most of their distinguished guests were also present in their robes of municipal office. The service was the ordinary choral one, the anthem being "Praise the Lord, O my soul," by Goss. Canon Liddon preached, taking for his text, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him; or the son of man, that Thou regardest him?"

On Monday afternoon the foreign visitors were entertained at a garden-party which Lady Burdett-Coutts gave at Holly Lodge, Highgate. The weather was delightfully fine. The full band of the Royal Marines, Chatham division, was stationed under the chestnut-trees, where the Baroness welcomed her numerous guests. A banquet was served at a long table extending the entire length of the verandah, covers being laid for ninety guests. The Earl of Harrowby proposed the health of her Ladyship, which was seconded by Lord Houghton, in the name of the company. This very agreeable party ended the series of festive entertainments.

The distinguished service reward vacant by the death of Major-General E. A. G. Muller has been awarded to Major-General A. H. L. Wyatt, C.B.

The National Life-Boat Institution has sent two new life-boats to the coast—no to Appledore, Devon, and the other to Watchet, on the Somersetshire coast. The former, which is thirty feet long, replaces a life-boat which was sent there about four years ago, and which has been found unsuitable for the locality. The cost of the Watchet life-boat was defrayed by Mrs. Joseph Somes, the widow of the well-known shipowner of that name, who was some time M.P. for Dartmouth, and, in accordance with her desire, the boat is named the "Joseph Somes." There was a large demonstration on the occasion of the inauguration of the Watchet life-boat station, under the superintendence of Captain C. Gray Jones, R.N., the second assistant-inspector of life-boats to the institution, Mrs. Somes herself naming the life-boat.

The new Act to amend the law regulating Municipal Elections, which received the Royal assent on Monday week, contains a number of provisions applicable to such elections. The nomination of a person who is absent from the United Kingdom is to be void, unless his written consent, given within one month of the day of his nomination before two witnesses, be produced at the time of his nomination. The Mayor is to appoint the officers for taking the poll, and to furnish every polling-station with compartments in which the voters can mark their votes screened from observation. The Burgess roll to be conclusive as to signing a nomination-paper or voting. One poll only to be taken for auditors and assessors. Candidates may be withdrawn, and the day for holding an election on any extraordinary vacancy is to be fixed by the Mayor. A Town Council is empowered to divide wards into as many polling places as may be necessary. Several parts of Acts are now repealed, and the present one is to be construed with the statutes on the subject that remain in force, and to continue in force the same period as the Ballot Act, 1872.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atherton, Robert Heys, to be Rector of Walton West with Talbenny, Pembrokeshire.
Auldridge, F. C.; Chaplain of H.M.S. Impregnable, Devonport.
Bamfield, J. R. M.; Vicar of All Saints', Tuckingmill, Cornwall.
Barry, Alfred; Honorary Chaplain to the Queen.
Bradbury, Ralph; Vicar of St. Cross, Knutsford.
Bulmer, W.; of Corsham, Wilt; Incumbent of St. James's, Gloucester.
Evans, John Jordan; Stipendiary Curate of Loveston with Yerboston, Pembrokeshire.
Garnon, W.; Vicar of Pontfian; Rector of Morfil, Pembrokeshire.
Headlam, A. W.; Vicar of Whorlton; Organising Secretary to S.P.O. for Archdeaconry of Durham.
Hunt, W.; Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill.
Orrell, V. T. T.; Rector of Cold Weston.
Palmer, William Henry; Rector of Wanlip.
Reeve, John William; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Richards, David; Stipendiary Curate of Llandysul, Cardiganshire.
Sorey, W.; Vicar of Everwood, Durham.
Smart, E.; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Denbigh.
Thomas, David; Rector of Pwllcrochan.
Walrond, W. H.; Prebendary of Milverton Second in Wells Cathedral.
Young, William Edward A.; Rector of Tyscombe, near Brighton.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of Canterbury stands adjourned till Monday next, but it is expected that the meeting will be merely a formal one.

The Times states that the Prime Minister has offered the vicarage of Halifax to the Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Doncaster, and Chaplain to the Queen.

The Bishop of London, on Sunday, inducted the Rev. W. D. MacLagan to the vicarage of Kensington. There was a very large congregation.

The Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A., who has been nominated by the Crown to the canonry in Westminster Abbey rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, preached his first sermon in the choir on Sunday morning.

At a meeting of the Drapers' Company, on Tuesday, the vacant rectory of St. Michael's, Cornhill, was conferred on the Rev. W. Hunt, M.A., for the last twenty years Head Master of Bancroft's Hospital.

The new parish church of St. John the Baptist, at Eltham, a handsome building in the Early English style, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Rochester. The church was commenced in the autumn of 1873, but was stopped for some time by want of funds. A confirmation took place in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a choral service.

Sir Robert Phillimore, in the Court of Arches, has confirmed the judgment of the Consistory Court of Lincoln, which ruled that Mr. Keet, as a Wesleyan minister, could not lawfully be described as "Reverend," in an inscription on a tombstone in a parish churchyard. There is to be, however, an appeal from his Lordship's decision to the Judicial Committee.

Last week, Bishop Anderson and a large body of the Bristol clergy waited upon Canon Knight for the purpose of presenting him with an address, and also with a handsome clock, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. William Knight, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol, and Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral, by upwards of fifty of his brethren in the ministry, on the occasion of his retirement from the Rectory of St. Michael's, after a faithful service of fifty-nine years, 1875."

The parishioners of Cookley, near Kidderminster, have presented the Rev. Howard Kempson, M.A., with a testimonial on the occasion of his resigning the benefice for the vicarage of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, to which he has been nominated by the Lord Chancellor. A testimonial has been presented to the Rev. J. T. Wilmot, curate of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, who is about leaving the parish, a change of incumbency having been caused by the death of the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair. Mr. Wilmot has been presented to a country benefice.

There was an immense congregation in the Church of St. Alban, Holborn, yesterday week, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, whose term of suspension by the Dean of Arches has recently expired, having invited his parishioners and friends to meet him in order to hear from him a declaration of his future policy in connection with recent events. On ascending the pulpit he said that, during the preceding two hours he and his colleagues had been in anxious consultation upon the question whether any arrangement could be arrived at by means of which there might be some sort of return to their old services. He regretted to say that they had not been able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, so that there would be no change in the mode of conducting the services which had prevailed during the last few weeks, and further explanation must be deferred. As many persons had, in all probability, attended for the purpose of hearing his explanation rather than listening to a sermon, they might, if they pleased, withdraw. After a short pause, no one moving, the rev. gentleman proceeded to illustrate the parable of feeding the multitude, and sympathised with his congregation on having been deprived of the bread of life during so many weeks.

The annual general meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held, on Tuesday, at the offices, Southamptons-street, Strand. Mr. J. Bond Cabell presided, and was supported by Mr. Capel Cure, the Rev. T. Blackburne, the Rev. G. T. Mostyn, the Rev. J. Browell, Mr. H. G. Heald, &c. Dr. Turtle Pigott, the secretary, read the report of the society's operations during the past year—the twentieth since its establishment—from which it appeared that the work had been continued with a success far beyond that of any former period in the history of the corporation. The grants made by the committee, after full consideration of the cases, had amounted to £4351. 388 applications for help had been received at the office, and of these 292 had been relieved with pecuniary grants ranging from £5 to £25; two cases were assisted with clothing without a pecuniary grant, and 96 cases were for various reasons, either declined or deferred for further consideration. Of the 292 which had grants of money, 173 received clothing also. A special donation of £2000 had been received from a lady in memory of her brother, who was a sincere friend of the corporation, and £620 as the result of congregational offerings and collections. The committee having expressed their thanks to the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Chichester, and several of the clergy who had during the year advocated the claims of the society, observed that its income had barely kept pace with the large addition to the number of applicants for assistance. As the enhanced price of every necessary of life pressed most heavily on those whose means, like those of the clergy, were fixed, the committee, while investigating each application as strictly as ever, had made grants in an increased ratio, convinced that by so doing they would not only materially add to the benefits conferred by the corporation, but also consult the wishes of those kind friends by whom they were intrusted with the administration of its funds, for an augmentation of which they made an urgent appeal. The secretary, in presenting the statement of accounts, said he was happy to be able to say that an improvement had taken place in every branch of the income of the corporation during the past year. On the motion of the

